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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans in temporary command. Major Gen. Leonard Wood will command the Eastern Department when relieved as chief of the General Staff Corps.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans in temporary command.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. W. A. Shunk, Cavalry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to assume command and will leave Manila about April 15, 1914.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry sailed for Manila March 5, 1914, to assume command April 15.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle.

District of Mindanao:

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, O and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1913; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., Band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; Troops E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and entire regiment, except Co. I, is at El Paso, Texas. Co. I is at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment is on patrol duty on the Mexican border.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Address Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

Will leave about May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

Company and Station.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagger, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived 418th, N.Y.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

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PANAMA CANAL: OUR MILITARY RIGHTS.

At a time when so much is being said in Congress on the repeal of Panama Canal tolls exemption for the benefit of American coastwise shipping there is so strong an insistence upon the assertion that the United States is included in the term "all nations" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that it is well to consider to what extent the admission that the United States is so included would affect American military control of the Canal in time of war.

It is contended that the words "all nations," as used in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, include the United States, while the opposition maintain that the meaning is all nations except the United States, or "all other nations." Par. 2 of the treaty says: "The canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of war be exercised nor act of hostility be committed within it." If the United States is to be embraced in this prohibition, then it will be powerless to close the canal to an enemy in time of war, for such act would be an act of hostility not only toward the particular enemy but toward all other nations, if the view is to hold that the United States stands on the same plane of action toward the canal as all other nations. If, then, the canal cannot be closed by the United States without violating the treaty, this country will stand in the peculiar position of having built a waterway which can be used by its enemy in time of war on precisely the same terms as the United States would use it. It is idle to say that war would change the prohibition of the treaty, for Par. 2 clearly mentions war as something that falls within the inhibitions of the treaty.

In Par. 5 also the equality in time of war is insisted upon with just as forcible language as is used in speaking of the commercial use of the canal. In that paragraph it is said: "The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

By this paragraph, or article, in the event of war between the United States and Japan, for example, or any other country, for that matter, American ships would have to clear the canal within the limit imposed upon the ships of its enemy. This situation, of course, presumes that the other part of the treaty prohibiting closing had been lived up to and the waterway were open to the enemy of the United States. "Vessels of war of a belligerent" is just as inclusive a phrase as that of "all nations" mentioned in the first paragraph. It means "vessels of war of any belligerent," or "vessels of war of all belligerents." The inclusive construction of this part of the treaty would therefore give us no rights superior to those of our enemy in passing ships through in time of war.

The most clearly expressed binding of the United States to prevent its closing of the canal to its enemy is to be found, however, in Par. 6, which says: "The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purpose of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal." That the word "belligerents" means "all belligerents" is proved by the words "com-

plete immunity" appearing before it. This assumes that the United States is included in the prohibitions with all other nations.

This means of self-protection has just been brought forward by a distinguished British authority on the canal, Vaughan Cornish, F.G.S., F.C.S., D.Sc., and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He would never have proffered it, perhaps, if he had for one moment believed that the idea would be advanced that the United States is not to be excepted from the inhibitions put upon other nations. Mr. Cornish has visited the Canal Zone several times and is probably one of the best informed scientific men in the world on the the Isthmian waterway. A few weeks ago he lectured before the Royal United Service Institution of London, on "The Strategic Aspect of the Panama Canal." His ability to speak with authority on this subject may be inferred from the fact that he studied the Canal carefully before publishing his fine work on "The Panama Canal and Its Builders," in 1909. Not satisfied with his knowledge of this great engineering construction, he revisited the Zone in 1910 and 1912. A long review of Mr. Cornish's discussion before the British military experts was published in our issue of Feb. 14, 1914, page 743.

Mr. Cornish not only believes the United States has the right to close the canal, but goes so far as to suggest that in a certain contingency the United States should seek its own protection by destroying the canal. His address is to be found in the January number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. On page 42 of that issue will be found the following declaration of Mr. Cornish, under the heading, "The Effect of the Canal When the United States Is at War on the Atlantic." There he says: "The Canal will enable the American Navy to concentrate before the outbreak of the war. At the commencement of the war on the Atlantic the main strength of the Navy should have been already withdrawn from the Pacific and the canal would be of no further use in the war, not being in a West-to-East direction, a line of communication and supply. Therefore, if their fleet were defeated, it would be better for the Americans to destroy the lock gates and the Chagres spillway and bring the garrison of 7,000 men back to the States than to deplete their Army by sending down large reinforcements to the Isthmus. The temporary destruction of the canal would be necessary in order to prevent the enemy from passing through to attack the vulnerable Pacific States."

Here, then, is a counsel of destruction given to the United States by an Englishman whose knowledge of the canal will not be questioned by anyone acquainted with his close study of that waterway. Perhaps Mr. Cornish would spurn as ridiculous the contention that in the interpretation of Par. 6 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States is included in the prohibition against injury to the canal by "belligerents," since any such claim would nullify his advice to the United States that it should destroy the locks to safeguard its Pacific and coast states.

If after bringing about the repeal of the exemption from tolls of the coastwise ships of the United States on the ground that the words "all nations" include the United States, may it not happen that Great Britain or some other nation will insist that the United States also falls within the other inhibitions referred to above, and that the suggestion of Mr. Cornish that, in case of emergency, in war time the United States might properly and wisely blow up the locks is entirely beyond the scope of the treaty and is not to be thought of for a moment? Indeed, may it not be brought home to the United States that any attempt thus to "impair the usefulness of the canal" would bring down upon it the concentrated wrath of the nations? If the inclusiveness of Par. 1 is admitted, will not the weakness of the United States, in respect to the other prohibitions, be a temptation to other nations?

The discussion of the tolls question in Congress has disclosed the strength of our contention that the exemptions of the arbitration treaties seriously affect their worth.

Waiving entirely the questions involved in the commercial aspect of the tolls controversy and confining ourselves strictly to the military feature of the canal, it would appear that the matter of arbitrating the question whether we shall have authority to control the canal in a military way in time of war is decidedly a vital one. Now is a very good occasion for re-emphasizing the naval importance of the Panama Canal, for holding constantly before the American people the fact that while the conveniences of trade are good, the quick transfer of our fleet from ocean to ocean is far better, and that ultimately—it may be next year or it may not be for years—it will be that use that will justify the great expenditure of this republic in joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

From the annual report of the U.S. Life-Saving Service we learn that the number of documented vessels sustaining disasters during the last fiscal year within the field of operations of the Life-Saving Service was 552. They carried 5,787 persons, of whom seventy-three were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was \$12,128,070 and of their cargoes \$2,529,170, making the total value of the property imperiled \$14,657,240. Of this amount, \$1,721,215 represents the estimated value of the property lost. The number of casualties reported during the year from the field exceeds that of any former year within the history of the service. The value of imperiled property was greater, also, than ever before except for the year

1909. The loss of life within the last year was also exceptionally large, exceeding that of any previous year since the season of 1877-78. Of 1,743 vessels suffering shipwreck, 1,364, or 78 per cent., valued with their cargoes at \$6,032,935, and carrying 5,168 persons, were assisted by the crews of the service only; 307, valued with their cargoes at \$7,785,205, and having on board 3,270 persons, were assisted by the service corps, working in conjunction with revenue cutters, wrecking vessels, etc.; thirty-three, valued with their cargoes at \$1,353,455, and carrying 376 persons, were assisted only by private agencies; while thirty-nine, valued with their cargoes at \$451,555, and carrying 227 persons, got out of danger unassisted or suffered destruction before assistance could reach them. In addition to the services performed by the corps, aid was extended to 228 vessels finding themselves in divers situations of need, though not in immediate danger. The service thus afforded consisted largely of emergency piloting, carrying persons to and fro between ship and shore, caring for sick and injured officers, seamen, etc. Warning signals were given also to 182 vessels, running into danger. Sixty-nine, or four per cent., of the 1,743 vessels suffering disaster within the field of the service during the year were totally lost. Miscellaneous services not associated with casualties to vessels are reported in the case of 3,678 persons. Complaint is made that the Life-Saving Service no longer attracts the class of young men who have established its prestige, wages in the business world having increased.

In pleading before the Senate Committee for an increase of the appropriation for airships and other aerial machines from \$250,000 to \$300,000, which increase was granted, the Secretary of War said: "I want to say to Senator Brady that there has been a great deal of interest in this matter of aviation, and Mr. Hay, the chairman of the Military Committee of the House, had quite a long talk with me early in my incumbency about the desirability of forming a separate aviation corps, and was considering the appropriation of a very large sum of money. I discouraged that plan because there were so many things that we had to ask for this year in the way of artillery and artillery ammunition that required large sums of money that we thought this development could well wait. If you will look in the Book of Estimates furnished the House you will find a statement of what other countries have been spending on this matter, running way up into the millions, and I then said that it seemed to me if we simply had enough machines and enough accessories and enough money to keep our men *au fait* as flyers, they will get the benefit of this large expenditure in other countries, because they necessarily will develop the state of the art. I was not in favor of going into the millions this year, but I do think the estimate has been so legitimately modest that it was pretty hard to lose the \$50,000 when the sentiment was really in favor of a large appropriation for that specific thing."

The Ordnance Department of the Army, a special board at the School of Musketry and some of the commanding officers of the 2d Division are working on a number of proposals for a method to supply ammunition for the firing line during a battle. It is generally recognized that the modern small-arm demands a better system of sending forward ammunition from the ammunition train in the field. This will become of increasing importance in the event of the adoption of an automatic rifle. It is contended that even with the present service rifle the method of supplying ammunition for the firing line is inadequate. Several light packs for mules have been submitted to the Ordnance Department. While it is admitted that mules with light packs can be brought closer to the firing line than the field trains, there still remains the zone of fire over which it would not ordinarily be safe to attempt to pass with the mule. This zone must be covered under ordinary conditions with men. On this account it is thought that it will be necessary to devise some light ammunition pack to be placed on the back or shoulders of a man. Several suggestions for such packs are under consideration, and it is thought that eventually a satisfactory plan of communication from the supply train to the firing line will be developed.

George Harvey, the original Wilson man, makes an impassioned appeal in the North American Review for a reversal of the policy of the Administration in dealing with Mexico. "It is not too late," exclaims Colonel Harvey, addressing the President. "It is never too late to do the right thing. Moreover, the change in conditions affords you full warrant for reversing your position. While you had faith in the sincerity and high purpose of the rebel leaders, there appeared at least a semblance of reason for taking their part, but now that they have dropped the mask and stand revealed in their true light as murdering marauders, their last claim upon your consideration has disappeared. You gave them their chance, at great risk to your own reputation, when you opened the doors for the delivery of arms, and they have shown their appreciation by ignoring your wishes, flouting your authority, and making you appear before the world as a virtual ally of a dastardly bandit. While Huerta has been earning your respect, Villa has been abusing your confidence. Clearly, the withdrawal of aid from the rebels now would be regarded everywhere not only as fully justified, but as a fitting response to the demands of humanity and civilization."

"Combining a ready wit and keen imaginative faculty with fluency of speech and graceful diction," says the Galveston (Texas) Daily News, "Lieut. Robert C. Richardson, jr., 23d U.S. Inf., might invest with charm a subject far less interesting and animated than 'West Point,' which is the title of the lecture given by him in the lecture hall of the Rosenberg Library March 10, 1914. Lieutenant Richardson spoke to an audience that almost tested the capacity of the hall. The lecture was illustrated with nearly a hundred stereopticon slides, the collection making an interesting exhibit, although the lecturer's familiarity with the scenes these pictures unfolded to view and his power of graphic description made the stereopticon at times seem superfluous." The Gazette, after describing some of the views shown, said, in part: "The lecturer detailed in the course of his lecture the daily routine of the Military Academy, guiding his audience through the grounds and buildings and giving an instructive and entertaining talk at every turn in the imaginary pilgrimage. 'There is no such thing at West Point as a pull,' he said, discussing the popular idea that political and family prestige are frequently employed to get a cadet into the West Point Academy, then advance him in his studies to the graduating class. 'I don't know any place,' Lieutenant Richardson declared with great emphasis, 'where there is such absolute democracy—I may say arrogant democracy—as at West Point. The first real development of West Point,' he said, 'did not begin until 1817. In that year Col. Sylvanus Thayer, Corps of Engrs., was appointed superintendent. With his administration began the real development of West Point. Considering the Corps of Cadets as it now is, its training and organization, its spirit and traditions, there is very little that is fundamental that cannot be traced back to this great man. It was General Scott's opinion and that of every thinking man of his day that West Point won the Mexican War for this nation. The Civil War again demonstrated the value of having trained officers, as shown by the brilliant achievements of Grant, Lee, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Thomas and Stonewall Jackson—men trained at West Point, whose names are written high in the pages of history. When the methods of hazing in vogue became the subject of Congressional investigation in 1901 there was much bitterness displayed, and some members of Congress went so far as to demand that the Academy be abolished and sold. But one patriotic member arose and said: 'Gentlemen, there has been only one man who ever tried to sell West Point, and God, in his beneficence, did not permit him to carry out his project. That man's name was Benedict Arnold.' It is needless to say that there was no further talk of selling West Point.'"

In his "Constitutional Law," H. J. Fenton, M.A., LL.B., instructor at the Naval Academy, takes the same position as that of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in reference to the principal cause of the War of 1812. Discussing expatriation on page 98 the author says: "England once proclaimed the doctrine, 'Once an Englishman, always an Englishman,' and persistent adherence to that doctrine brought on the War of 1812." There is an instructive handling of the question of a naturalized American citizen's liability to military service in his native country. The author says: "The query is sometimes raised whether a naturalized citizen of the United States, on revisiting the land of his nativity, can be made to serve his apprenticeship in the Army if he has not already done so, where such apprenticeship is regularly demanded? Yes, he may. This, of course, creates an anomalous situation, for the United States guarantees the same protection to naturalized citizens that is due to natural-born citizens. The logic of the matter seems to be as follows: In certain foreign countries military service is regarded as an obligation which attaches to every male child upon his birth, and is not discharged by his naturalization elsewhere. Naturalization, it is argued, in no way affects duties or obligations owed to the state of the nativity at the time when the naturalization is effected, and therefore it does not discharge an individual from his obligation to military service. The question has been raised and passed on a number of times. With several countries of Europe this matter is covered by special treaty in which case, of course, the treaty holds. Thus in the general treaty with Belgium there is an express provision upon this point. Perhaps the treatment of the subject of the Army on page 125 may not meet with the approval of those who believe that Congress has not done its full duty by the Service." This volume is an introductory treatise designed for use in the Naval Academy and in other schools. It explains in clear, succinct language the powers and limitations, the checks and balances in the Government of the United States. It is issued by the U.S. Naval Institute.

An innovation which may in the future have an important bearing in the instruction and administration of the entire National Guard has just been made possible by the War Department in allowing the detail of 1st Lieut. Edward P. King, 6th U.S. Field Art., to the National Guard of New York. Col. H. H. Rogers, commanding the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., desired, if possible, to secure the services of a Regular officer as adjutant of his regiment, and made formal application to this end. Lieutenant King was accordingly detailed by the War Department, and the Governor of New York has further commissioned the Lieutenant a captain in the New York National Guard. This is the first instance, it is believed, where any governor has commissioned a Regular officer under the circumstances noted, and this act may be the entering wedge for others. It would be of untold benefit to the National Guard if a number of officers of the Army who are experts in quartermaster and commissary matters could be detailed to duty with National Guard organizations as quartermasters. The lack of ability of these officers in the National Guard, generally speaking, is probably the weakest element in the National Guard, not only in the matter of securing proper rations, but in keeping track of property and accounting for the same. Even in the great state of New York the property accounts of numerous commands are in such a tangle that it is likely that some of them will never be straightened out, except by simply wiping off the slate. States are losing many thousands of dollars worth of property by the inability of quartermasters to keep track of it by a system of proper accounts. Some of this unaccounted for property loss has been charged against organizations for years, and in frequent cases a new and competent Q.M. has the old legacy of the incompetence of his predecessor to shoulder. There are also cases, too, where even the

property accounts at general headquarters are in a tangle through neglect or incompetence, and issues to organizations have been incorrectly recorded. There is still great weakness as to the matter of drawing rations, and some organizations would suffer in this respect, even in the midst of plenty, through the ignorance of those having to do with commissary supplies.

Experience with the Sterling Debuture Corporation, whose officers are being prosecuted for using the mail to defraud investors, shows the folly of investing money on the strength of printed statements made by interested parties. The extent of business done by the exploiters of the Oxford Linen Mills Company is shown by the fact that they mailed 8,800,000 circular letters and paid the post office \$260,000 for stamps. The profits of the exploiters are counted in hundreds of thousands of dollars. The wisest course is to consult some reputable banker or broker before investing in securities which have no market quotation. It is difficult to understand why those who have been misled by the howling of interested brokers and muckraking magazines should be so ready to invest their money with corporations which have absolutely no standing in the business community. Distrust the man who asserts that he is offering stock to the dear public because he does not wish it to fall under control of the "system." We say this much for the benefit of readers who may be fortunate enough to have money to invest. In seeking a profit beyond that to be obtained from what are known as "gilt edged" securities they are putting their principal at risk just in proportion to the increase of interest. The price of securities in the open market is determined, as a rule, by the estimate put upon their relative value by men who make a business of investment and have the means of ascertaining facts, and the experience and the judgment to determine their significance such as is not possessed by the ordinary investor. In finance as well as in other things the beaten paths are the safest. The highways of the world are strewn with the bones of pioneers.

Prof. David Starr Jordan logically includes industrial strife in his Philippic against war, asking: "If international war is wasteful, brutal and ineffective in bringing about results, may not the same be true of industrial war? Is the cause of labor advanced by methods of waste and fear and hate?" He estimates that during the last ten years the net loss through strikes has been \$73,494,240. It has cost \$87,665,940 to workmen in wages to secure an advance of \$13,571,000 in wages. This estimate does not include strike pay nor the losses of capital which may have reduced the ability to employ. These figures are based upon a recent official publication in England. "The report further shows," says Professor Jordan, "that about fifty per cent. of the strikes in this period were won by the employers, twenty-five per cent. by the laborers, and twenty-five per cent. were compromised. In a general way, only those strikes which have the support of public opinion can win. In some of the bitterest industrial conflicts the public has had no idea of what the fight was really about. And the strikers themselves are sometimes equally ignorant. In general, those strikes are most successful which give least show of violence. To overturn law and order is crime in itself, and awakens the opposition of all good citizens. So, also, those strikes are most successful which involve fewest persons who have had nothing to do with the alleged offense. All 'sympathetic strikes' and 'general strikes' are bound to fail, because they attack the rights of the people at large, placing 'labor' in antagonism to 'society.'"

The New Jersey State Rifle Association has decided on an interesting innovation in shooting competitions this summer, on its range at Sea Girt. It has arranged to hold a national all round four weapon championship competition, for the first time in the history of title shooting matches in this country. The contest will be one of the events of the annual Eastern rifle championship meet at Sea Girt, either late in August or early in September. The introduction of trap shooting as one of the tests of all round ability will be the novel feature of the competition. Heretofore the shotgun has been confined to the title events, and championships have been confined to the rifle, revolver and pistol. Now, however, trap shooting will be the most important part of the contest, for a maximum in the clay bird division of the shoot will count fifty points out of a total of 150. This was done to interest the army of trap shooters in other weapons, and to gain their entries by putting the expert with the shotgun on a par with the rifle, revolver and pistol shot. The following schedule of points, drawn up by Mr. Keller and Mr. Hessian, has been accepted by the New Jersey Association: Twenty shots with United States Army rifle, prone, 600 yards, 20-inch bull's-eye—20 points. Twenty shots with United States Army rifle, standing, 200 yards, 8-inch bull's-eye—20 points; twenty shots with .22-caliber rifle, prone, 25 yards, 1-inch bull's-eye—20 points; twenty shots with pistol, 50 yards, 8-inch bull's-eye—20 points; twenty shots with revolver, 50 yards, 8-inch bull's-eye—20 points; fifty shots with shotgun, clay birds, 16 yards rise—50 points.

About two o'clock Monday morning, March 23, the Mounted Service School Stable No. 3 at Fort Riley, Kas., burned down, as was noted last week. A correspondent sends the following list of horses that were killed in the fire: Advalorem, ch. geld., 1908; Aeroplane, b. geld., 1906; Ak-Sar-Ben, ch. geld., 1907; Ascot, ch. mare, 1909; Banduce, ch. geld., 1906; Billy Lynch, ch. geld., 1909; Branelo, br. geld., 1906; Cinders, gr. mare, 1905; Clinch, b. mare, 1909; Denominator, br. geld., 1905; Expare, ch. geld., 1908; Grunewald, b. mare, 1909; Gun Lock, ch. mare, 1905; Ida Order, br. mare, 1908; Julep, ch. geld., 1907; Kay, ch. mare, 1906; Kentucky, b. mare, 1908; King Cole, b. geld., 1907; Lady Simon, ch. mare, 1905; Mabel Anderson, ch. mare, 1905; Mirasol, ch. mare, 1906; Monte, b. geld., 1901; Mrs. Marion Moore, ch. mare, 1906; Nestor, ch. geld., 1905; Norma S., ch. mare, 1906; Nymph, b. mare, 1906; Pintle, ch. geld., 1907; Red Letter, ch. geld., 1908; Sandown, br. mare, 1909; Scioptic, ch. geld., 1906; Sparlock, ch. mare, 1905; Sporting Thomas, b. geld., 1906; Two Spot, b. mare, 1905; White, gr. geld., 1902. Also five private horses, two owned by 1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 1st F.A.; two by 2d Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., and one by 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, 2d Cav. Of the thirty-four public animals, twenty-two were regis-

tered thoroughbreds, and they were all well schooled horses except five young polo ponies. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been incendiary.

An officer stationed at Columbus Barracks says: "The enclosed clipping from the Columbus Evening Dispatch of this date is but a fair sample of what we who are unfortunate enough to be stationed in this locality have to read if we read the local papers at all. Every paper in this town is extremely bitter toward the Army and frequently prints items and so-called editorials about the Service that are out and out lies. One of them, the Citizen, recently published what was practically contained in a few recent issues of Harper's Weekly, but added a few of their own lies for good measure. Yellow journalism surely reigns supreme in this hamlet, but I believe that such articles as the enclosed should be severely criticised in some reputable publication, and I trust that you may see fit to say something in the JOURNAL and see that the papers in this city get copies for their perusal." The paragraph referred to by our correspondent reads as follows: "With a six months' workhouse sentence hanging over him for complicity in a holdup at Struthers recently, J. O'Brien, of that place, was yesterday given the privilege of entering U.S. Army Service instead of going to jail. With his father's consent he had already enlisted, and now he will enter the Service to avoid the penalty of his crime." It is obvious that the recruiting officers would not enlist a man under these circumstances, but as we are not furnished with the actual facts in the case we are unable to comment.

Philadelphia, through its Public Ledger, expresses its delight over the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Senator Oliver's amendment enlarging the allotment for the Frankford Arsenal from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Moreover, says the Ledger, with the improved facilities made possible by the increased appropriation, the prospect is enhanced of securing for the local arsenal a generous share of the appropriation for reserve ammunition which has been raised from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. It has been shown that the Frankford Arsenal in the manufacture of small arms has saved the Government over \$600,000. Had the original request for \$700,000 been granted, the amount would have been entirely requisite to the needs of this useful and efficiently managed establishment. But any disposition to cavil is silenced by relief that the amount finally granted is nearly four times the beggarly appropriation of \$77,000 which, it was semi-officially announced in mid-February, would be the allotment. The difference is almost that of life and death to the arsenal.

It is proposed to spend \$25,000,000 on the Lincoln highway, connecting New York with San Francisco, and over which, according to the confident expectation of enthusiasts, 100,000 automobiles will pass during 1914. Henry B. Joy, president of the Lincoln Highway Association, tells us that the highway "is open to traffic now"; it already "connects Forty-second street, New York, with Market street, San Francisco." Not that the work has been completed, but that the road itself, the same being a combination of existing roads, has been selected, and the route "completely marked, either by old motor markings or by road-association signs." The name Lincoln Highway is used on many of these signs, and on others only a large letter "L."

The Turkish government has decided to send the cruiser Hamidieh, formerly the Abdul Hamid, to represent Turkey at the inauguration of the Panama Canal, a Constantinople despatch of March 29 announces. The Hamidieh is of 3,830 tons displacement and has a speed record of twenty-two knots. She was built at Elswick in 1903. This second class cruiser during the Balkan War ran the blockade of the Dardanelles, bombarded the Greek coast defenses, sank two Greek gunboats and also sank a Greek transport in the Adriatic. She would suddenly appear from some unknown place and attack vessels or ports of the allies, at one time bombarding San Giovanni di Medina, the Albanian port.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., has an article on "Twentieth Century Christianity" in the North American Review for April, in answer to a paper of the same title by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard University, which appeared in the New York Times. It deals with the subject, as Admiral Mahan says, "less from the standpoint of prophecy concerning the future based upon an estimate of certain selected current conditions—which is the gist of Dr. Eliot's paper—than by an appeal to history; to past conditions, which, so far from being now past, possess present vigor, consecutive and continuous with the sustained record of eighteen centuries."

A Coast Artillery non-com. writes: "If the order in reference to the wearing of the olive drab trousers is literally interpreted it means that the wearers will be compelled to change clothes four times a day. Would it not be advisable to have a new order published so that the non-com. staff officers could wear the trousers when on regular routine duties out of formation?"

"Radiotelegraphy" is the subject of a very complete and interesting treatise which appears in a pamphlet as Circular No. 1, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., 1914. Copies may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; price 20 cents.

Conditions in Mindanao and Sulu, Philippine Islands, generally are excellent, according to cable advices to the War Department from Governor General Harrison, who had just completed an inspection trip to those departments. Agriculture is being extended materially in Lanao and Jolo and law and order are continually improving.

Twenty-four leading citizens at Naco, Ariz., signed a letter on March 20, 1914, praising the officers and men of Troops E and I, 10th U.S. Cavalry, on duty in that section, for their exemplary conduct at all times. The letter appears in G.O. from the regiment under our Army head in this issue.

ROLE OF CAVALRY IN WAR.

In the March number of the Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association Major Gen. George B. Davis describes "The Richmond Raid of 1864." Brig. Gen. James Parker discusses "Musketry Instruction" and "Combat of Cavalry versus Cavalry." Major Farrand Sayer gives some "Hints for Directors in Map Maneuvers," and Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller tells us who fired the first shot at Gettysburg and who the man was at whom it was fired, giving portraits of both. In the "Reprints and Translations Department" we find a reprint from the Louisville Evening Post of objections by Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Confederate Cavalry fame, to our new Cavalry drill. General Duke makes the point that Napoleon's success in breaking the ranks of infantry by a charge of cavalry was due to the fact that the infantry had shooting pieces without accuracy beyond 150 yards and very little accuracy within that distance, and could fire but one volley at charging cavalry, who had the advantage of them at close quarters. Says General Duke:

"But with the continual improvement of the guns in the hands of the infantry the cavalry charge necessarily became constantly less effective. The guns could be fired with greater accuracy at a greater distance. The weapons could be more rapidly loaded. In the Crimean war it was apparent that the day for the use of cavalry for shock action on the battlefield was nearly past. In that war the cavalry had to charge through at least two volleys from the infantry before they reached the point to be attacked, and each of these two volleys, because of the superior accuracy of the guns, was far more dangerous than the single volley which had to be met fifty years earlier.

"Much the same state of affairs came about in the Civil War. The Cavalry leaders of the South found that they knew nothing about the technique of the use of cavalry. They had to work out their own salvation.

"At the beginning the tendency was to use the Cavalry mainly for shock action on the battlefield. But this was not long continued. One of the few successful cavalry charges on the battlefield was the charge of Morgan's Cavalry at Shiloh. Even there the Confederates had the same experience that the cavalry leaders had in the Crimean war. They found that they could not reach the opposing line quickly enough to avoid the deadly fire of the rifles.

"Most of them wisely refused to use the saber in the charge. In the first place, there were but few of them that knew how to handle the saber. Even some of those who were experienced in its use adopted the weapon of the majority—the pistol and the short shotgun.

"Later in the war the Cavalry all charged with shot-guns or pistols, and we found the innovation a great improvement over the drawn saber. But, as I have said, the use of Cavalry for charging on the battlefield was practically abandoned before the war was much older, although small bodies of mounted men, armed with pistols, were used in the battle.

"It seems to me that with the improved rifle of to-day a charge of cavalry for shock action would be nearly impossible on the battlefield. The proposition that we should train our men for shock action so that we would be able to meet the Europeans trained on a like principle is illogical in the first place. We do not necessarily have to meet a certain attack by a similar counter-attack. In fact, a surprise would be distinctly more valuable. Surely there is no more reason for us to train our Cavalry upon the European models than for the Europeans to train their cavalry upon our models.

"Not as much reason, in fact. For those European nations that are training their cavalry for use in shock action are training them in an antiquated and abandoned system.

"It is not true that the European nations are clinging to the shock action. Some of them may still be slumbering in the traditions of a century ago, but France, at any rate, has adopted many of the suggestions coming from the Civil War. About thirty years ago a number of French cavalry officers were sent to this country by the government for the purpose of interviewing the Cavalry officers of the Civil War. They came directly to the West, for they said that they could learn nothing from the methods used in the Eastern part of the war, which were similar to their own methods. They were especially interested in Morgan's Cavalry and the Cavalry under General Forrest's command.

"They talked with many Cavalry officers, and when they returned to France many of the innovations of the Civil War were introduced into the French cavalry, among other matters, the pistol, and the use of horses for rapid transportation to the point to be attacked.

"The fact that cavalry is no longer so well adapted to use on the battlefield as in days gone by, and that the old cavalry charge is passed, does not mean that all the worth of cavalry has departed. Cavalry is still indispensable.

"The use of the horse mainly as a means of transportation, as was so constantly done in the Civil War when the Cavalry would ride to its destination and then dismount to fight, can never be supplanted. A body of infantry will always move more slowly than a body of mounted men.

"Our drill included a maneuver to assume double rank, but we never used it. The new plan to use the double rank is closely allied to the use of cavalry for shock action. The double line of horsemen has been found much less mobile and much less flexible than the single line. Its use was to double the power of a charge, but we found that it had no greater effect than the charge of the single line, and that it was liable to throw the charging body into confusion."

Per contra Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, 14th Cav., says in his thesis on the rôle of "Cavalry in War":

"I believe we must fight the spirit shown by officers who always want to fight dismounted, and must increase the enthusiasm of those who at least negatively believe in mounted action, until every regiment in our Service is imbued with the spirit which has animated true cavalymen from the earliest days—that is, the spirit to do and to dare everything—even to sacrifice itself if by so doing it can save the main army. I do not mean to say that the American cavalymen is lacking in courage or even in the necessary dash, but I do believe that we have allowed ourselves to fall into the rut of thinking that all we will have to do will be to reconnoiter mounted and to fight dismounted, and that if the time should come when we are called upon to charge mounted in large masses—admitting that we would do our best—

the charge would be ineffective simply because we have not been trained properly."

NAVAL MILITIA EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

A very important work has just been completed by a board of officers of the New York Naval Militia in preparing a most complete and consistent system of examination for all grades of the various classes of petty officers of the Service. The value of the work will be far-reaching, as it is of so high a character that the U.S. Navy Department, we understand, will probably adopt it as a model for the entire Naval Militia of the United States. The New York Naval Militia ever since its organization has always had the advantage of having a number of experienced officers who served in the U.S. Navy on its roster, and it is without doubt the foremost organization of its branch in the country. Before the board finally passed on the examinations individual suggestions were invited from various officers in the Naval Militia of the state, so that the board could have before it practical suggestions to work on from different sources. The board was composed of Commodore Robert P. Forshew, commanding the Naval Militia; Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Comdr. Charles L. Poor, Engineer Officer, and Lieut. Comdr. Eckford C. de Kay, Signal Officer.

The scope of examinations has been printed in G.O. 1, 1914, by Commodore Forshew, which is being issued this week. The order presents one of the most carefully prepared and comprehensive sets of instructions and requirements that has ever been compiled and gives several features that are worthy of consideration in the preparation of examination scopes.

The work of the Navy, and, therefore, of the Naval Militia, being very diversified and highly specialized, requires many classes of petty officers, and each class is divided into four grades, namely, chief petty officer, petty officer first class, petty officer second class, and petty officer third class. The preparation, therefore, of a scope for all grades and classes embodied in one pamphlet has been accomplished only by the expenditure of a great amount of time and thought on the part of those responsible for its provisions.

The order begins with a recital of the regulations regarding enlistments in the Naval Militia and the requirements exacted by this state for the grade of seaman first class (or corresponding grade in other classes) which is a prerequisite to receiving a nomination as a petty officer of any kind.

A list of publications is then prescribed from which the examinations must be compiled. The price of each and where it can be obtained are also set forth, and the questions must be confined to matter contained in such publications as are indicated in each grade and class.

The salient feature of this scope is the official recognition of three separate phases of qualification for office, viz., personal, general, and special. The first of these divisions constitutes twenty-five per cent. of the whole and is applied to all candidates for promotion, no matter what grade or class he is seeking. It is based on the qualities of physical condition, experience and aptitude and leadership, and so far as we know is the first instance of official recognition with definite values of these important factors in the selection of those who are to occupy positions of importance or command. The second applies to all candidates for advancement. These subjects are progressive in their importance and are divided into four grades, but the weight of marks varies with the different classes in accordance with the necessity for the candidate's knowledge of general subjects.

The third part of the examination consists of special subjects and is divided into classes, in each of which the subjects progress by grades in accordance with their importance and the thoroughness with which they must be mastered. The weight of marks of the special subjects varies with the different classes, and, added to the weight allowed for the general subjects, makes up seventy-five per cent. of the examination.

Out of the 100 possible points thus provided for a final mark of sixty-five is required to pass the candidate. The classes of petty officers covered by the special subjects are as follows: Boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, quartermaster, master-at-arms, Engineering Department, electricians, yeomen and Hospital Corps.

Although prepared for the use of the Naval Militia, the ideas and provisions of this scope will undoubtedly be of considerable interest to everyone whose activities in the military or naval services include a consideration of the examination problem. Commodore Forshew and the other members of the board are to be congratulated on the thoroughness and detail which the official order represents.

A YANKEE'S OPINION OF ROBERT E. LEE.

Charles Francis Adams, son of our former Minister to England and grandson of President John Quincy Adams, is delivering a course of lectures in Baltimore under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University upon the history of the Civil War, in which Mr. Adams was a participator as an officer of the Union Army, and veterans of both the sides in that struggle are attentive listeners. The positions taken by the lecturer are characteristic of the independence of opinion his race has always shown. Some of his utterances attract favorable comment by Union men, while others are vociferously applauded by old Confederates, such as his strong endorsement of the ability and character of Robert E. Lee. He said that Lee ranks with Hannibal and Alaric as a great military leader and that his reputation would endure with theirs.

He went on to say, and this part of his address was stoutly applauded by the ex-Confederates: "The charge is made in my section of the country that Robert Edward Lee stands at the bar of history as a military traitor. People say this because he resigned from the Army of the United States in April, 1861, to take a commission in the army of Virginia. He simply stuck by the state of his birth and his first allegiance. Three names of Virginians glow upon the pages of the military history of the Civil War. They are Winfield Scott, George Henry Thomas and Robert E. Lee. The first two stuck by their flag. The last, and most famous, stuck by his state. I do not hesitate to say that had I been in the same position fifty years ago, had the same training, the same opinions and the same ties as those of General

Lee I should have acted precisely as he did. All three of the great Virginia generals were honorable men; they all acted correctly."

Mr. Adams then quoted Lord Acton's opinion that Lee was the greatest general of all times, with the possible exception of Napoleon, and that he shed tears when news of the loss at Gettysburg reached England. Theodore Roosevelt, he said, called Lee the greatest leader of English-speaking peoples. "In war," Napoleon said, "men are nothing, but a man is everything." This line Mr. Adams quoted as fitting the case of Confederates and Lee.

AUTOMATIC INFANTRY RIFLE.

Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Schies- und Sprengstoffwesen, No. 24, Dec. 15, 1913, publishes an article on the "Automatic Loading Infantry Rifle," by Otto Maretsch, who says: "In various states the repeating rifle has been perfected to the highest attainable degree, but its rapidity of fire is not yet sufficient for certain phases of action. These arms possess the inherent defect that the soldier is compelled to lower the rifle from the shoulder in order to remove the empty case from the magazine by means of opening the breech, and to bring a new cartridge into the chamber by means of closing the breech; further, the rifle must again be brought to the shoulder and newly aimed. With the self-loading infantry rifle these interruptions are eliminated; the soldier may, without lowering the rifle, and without disturbing his aim, fire several shots, and on account of the diminished force of recoil will not be as quickly fatigued as with the use of the repeating rifle. Accuracy of fire will therefore be increased in the case of the self-loading rifle, especially in critical moments when a well directed rapid fire is required.

"Notwithstanding these undeniable advantages, the automatic infantry rifle has not yet been adopted by any government (except in the case of a few Mexican troops who are armed with the Mondragon rifle); the large sums which nearly all governments have recently expended in the re-arming of the artillery with rapid-fire cannon have made it impossible to undertake at once the expensive introduction of a new automatic infantry rifle. The moment, however, that a large military state shall equip its troops with an automatic rifle all other states will necessarily follow." The requirements for a self-loading rifle which certain states have adopted are presented in detail by Mr. Maretsch.

"The American War Department in 1913 determined the following requirements for a self-loading infantry rifle: (1) Approximate caliber, 7.62 millimeters; (2) weight of projectile, from 0.7 to 11.6 g.; (3) initial velocity, 808 m/sec with a maximum pressure of 3,600 kg/cm; (4) the breech must remain open when the last cartridge in the magazine has been fired; (5) the trigger pull, measured at the middle of the trigger, must be 1.350 to 2 kg.; (6) with rapid fire the arms must be able to fire at least fifty shots per minute; (7) in case of misfire the piece must be capable of being cocked without opening the breech; (8) the insertion of the cartridge and ejection of the empty case must be automatically accomplished during firing; (9) in case of a misfire or jam ejection of the empty case by hand must be possible; (10) the rifle must be well balanced, easily fired from the shoulder; (11) only one shot must be fired at each pull on the trigger (not the entire magazine); (12) the weight of the arm, without magazine and bayonet, should be between 3.5 and 4.5 kg.; (13) accuracy must not be less than with the present infantry rifle. In addition, numbers 1, 2, 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the English requirements apply. Special consideration should also be given to the following points: (1) All parts must be easy of replacement; soldered or bolted parts are not permissible; (2) the empty cartridge case must be ejected upward, not laterally; (3) no special tools must be required for disassembling and assembling; (4) the magazine should be provided with an indicator to show the number of cartridges contained in it; (5) the cartridges should not be longer than 75 mm.; a short cartridge necessitates a short feeder, thus facilitating loading; (6) the rifle must permit of the use of dummy and blank cartridges. Preference will be given to arms in which the bolt remains securely locked to the barrel until the projectile leaves the bore, and in which the bolt consists of a single piece, without a bolt head.

"The British commission appointed in 1909 determined upon the following points: (1) the weapon must be simple and strong, the breech must be protected from dust and moisture; the bore must not foul under continued firings; the arm must be easily cleaned; repairs must be easily and cheaply made; disassembling of the necessary parts must be accomplished without the use of special tools; (2) the operations of loading the magazine and inserting the cartridges in the chamber must proceed easily and with certainty; (3) cartridges must be rimless; (4) the elevation of the 730 m. trajectory must not exceed 1.60 m.; (5) the weight of the bullet must be between 9.6 and 11.6 g.; (6) the caliber must be between 6.86 and 7.11 mm.; (7) the maximum gas pressure, at a temperature of plus 27 degrees C, must not exceed 3,300 kg/cm.; (8) the rifle should be as light as possible; with magazine empty and without bayonet should not exceed 4.3 kg. in weight; (9) the arm must be capable of utilization both as a self-loading and as a repeating rifle; the operation of loading must be rapid and simple; the self-loading mechanism must function with and without bayonet fixed, regardless whether the latter is fastened to stock or barrel; when the arm is used as a repeating rifle the operation of the mechanism by hand should proceed without requiring undue exertion; (10) the magazine must be loaded by means of a slip and must contain at least five cartridges; (11) only one shot must be fired with each pull of the trigger; when the magazine is empty the fact must be brought to the attention of the soldier by a special annunciator; empty cartridges must be ejected in such a manner as not to interfere with the soldier or his neighbors; (12) during firing the bolt must be rigidly fastened to the barrel or its extension; constructions utilizing the moment of inertia, friction or the operation of a spring as a locking device will not be considered; it must be impossible to fire the arm before the bolt is securely locked; (13) a safety device must be provided which will prevent accidental discharge of the rifle, but which must leave the rifle ready to be fired when the device is turned off."

The French requirements are similar and include the following: "Ejection of empty cartridge cases must be

accomplished in such a manner as not to interfere with the man firing or his neighbors. The length of the arm must be such as to permit firing in double rank. With bayonet fixed the total length should correspond to that of the present usual arms. Sighting arrangement: The sight must be easily set and must permit of accurate aiming and firing at all distances. Penetration: The power of penetration shall be as great as possible, but at least equal to that of present military weapons."

The Belgian commission for the rearmament of the infantry in 1913 published a statement of the requirements for an automatic weapon. "Manufacturers and inventors are given until Jan. 1, 1914, to submit their arms and ammunition to the Belgian commission. In Russia, Holland and several other states also similar programs for the introduction of self-loading rifles have been adopted. To what acceptance tests the arms submitted shall be submitted has been definitely determined only by the United States. This acceptance test is prescribed by Circular No. 2592, O.C. of O., dated Oct. 1, 1913."

CRITICISING THE LITTLE NAVY MEN.

Expressing his views on the question of increase of the Navy, Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, said:

"It is amusing to note the gymnastics indulged in by Congressmen Witherspoon, Hensley, Buchanan and Gray, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in their endeavor to prove the superiority of the American Navy to that of Germany's in the minority report which has been submitted to Congress, and it is no wonder that Admiral Strauss was completely 'stumped' by such questions as the following:

Mr. Witherspoon: Suppose that the Tallahassee was engaged in battle with the greatest Dreadnought in any foreign navy and the shells from the Tallahassee would hit it every time, and the shells from the Dreadnought did not hit the Tallahassee, how long would it take the Tallahassee to destroy it?

Admiral Strauss: I cannot answer that question.

"This line of questioning was intended to show that the 13-inch 30-caliber guns of the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, fifteen years old, are superior to the German more modern guns of smaller paper size, having greater range and greater piercing qualities than the heavier guns on our ships referred to, and no reference whatever is made to the age, superior speed and tonnage of the ten least efficient German battleships with which the minority report attempts to compare the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana.

"The minority report says that one all-sufficient reason for not authorizing the construction of more battleships is that we have not a sufficient number of officers to man the ships we now have and there is no way to procure them except by enlarging the Naval Academy, and still these same minority members are opposed to any increase in the personnel of the Navy.

"The report attempts to show that a two-battleship program will increase our Navy six times as fast as its increase during the past twenty-four years, and during which time thirty-three battleships were authorized, or an average of one and one-third ships a year. This marvelous statement is brought about by showing that twenty-five of our obsolete ships had but four guns each, while the ships now recommended had twelve big guns each, and because of their superior size and efficiency are equal to six times the number of our obsolete guns, and in this way we are increasing our Navy six times as fast as during the previous twenty-four years.

"In order to increase the number of our Dreadnoughts the minority report has taken the Michigan and South Carolina, each of 16,000 tons displacement and a speed of less than nineteen knots, out of the battleship class and assigned them with the German Dreadnoughts of 18,600 tons and of greater speed than twenty knots. The report recommends that an item for a drydock at Hunter Point, Cal., be stricken out of the Appropriation bill because we have more drydocks now than we need, but in this connection the minority has failed to inform the members of the House that at the present time we have but one drydock on the entire Pacific coast that is capable of berthing our largest Dreadnought, this dock being at Bremerton, Wash. We are constructing a large dock at Panama, which will not be completed for some time, and this dock will be 5,000 miles distant from Bremerton, and on this account the majority of the committee has recommended an adequate dock at San Francisco.

"I think that the very able presentation of the Navy's requirements by Secretary Daniels and his assistants insures the passage of the bill carrying two battleships."

THE PRICE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

In an article on "The Price We Pay for Self-sufficiency and Unpreparedness" the editor of the Scientific American says:

"The present indifference to the naval and military needs of the country is traceable to several causes and conditions, first among which we do not hesitate to place the biased and one-sided historical teaching given to our children in the public and high schools, supplemented, it must even be admitted, by that of some of the textbooks of our higher institutions.

"The inculcation of the doctrine of American invincibility begins with the instruction of the American 'Schoolmarm'—efficient and worthy though she is—and one lasting result of her patriotic fervor is that the average American youth passes out into the work-a-day world with the deeply ingrained belief that, since the United States has emerged victorious from every conflict in which it has been engaged, it is practically invincible, and therefore may contemplate any possible wars of the future with the conviction that the defeat of the enemy is inevitable. Nevertheless, it is a fact that not once in its history has the naval and military strength of the United States been put to the supreme test against a first class Power.

"The misleading tuition of the schoolroom is subsequently aided and abetted by a perverted political oratory, under the spell of whose sonorous and impassioned sentences the successes of our wars are apt to be swelled to an importance far beyond their merits, and their failures absolutely ignored.

"And lastly, there is the daily press, which seemingly is unable to record the simplest military exploit without suffering from an acute attack of superlativitis, and under whose facile pen an affair of outposts becomes a serious engagement, and a skirmish expands to the dignity of a battle big with the fate of nations.

"Some day someone will write the story of the great battles of the world from the viewpoint of the inefficiency

of the losing side. When that is done there will be a sensational readjustment of values. It yet remains for some competent critic, preferably a civilian, to write such a history of the Spanish-American War, and prove how greatly the woeful inefficiency of the Spanish navy facilitated the victories of our own.

"True it is that in the war of the rebellion we established our standing as a great military nation; but so far as that war affects the problem of our Navy its one great lesson is that of the enormous folly and the stupendous extravagance of our drifting along in a chronic condition of unpreparedness for war.

"Had the Government possessed an adequate Navy the Southern ports would have been shut in at once by a strict blockade; and the sheer lack of the munitions of war would have forced the South to a speedy capitulation. As it was, our chronic state of unpreparedness imposed upon the country the gigantic task of creating in time of war both the naval and military forces that were necessary to push the war to a successful issue.

"In no sphere of human activity does the 'penny-wise pound-foolish' policy demonstrate its inexcusable and costly folly so clearly as in this matter of naval and military preparedness. Times without number history has proved that an efficient navy is a most economical investment; and that 'a war of arms brought on by a program of peace,' as President Wilson has characterized the War of 1812, is a policy of the wildest extravagance.

"There have been periods in the history of this country when the provision of the moneys necessary to build, equip and maintain a fleet adequate to its necessities would have proved to be a venture yielding one thousand per cent. on the investment.

"First cousin to the popular belief that our record in war shows us to be invincible is the equally foolish belief that the mere possession of dollars and men, pride and pluck, suffices to make us a first class military people. It is positively amazing that in a country which leads the world in the number and excellence of its schools, the magnificence of its public libraries, and the far-reaching activities of its daily press, there should still prevail a widespread belief that the naval and military strength of this country can be expressed in terms of its area and population, the undeveloped resources of its mines, farms and forests, and the length of its roll-call of multi-millionaires.

"The policy which has led Great Britain to build up her enormous navy is a policy not of war but of peace. Had she restricted her naval appropriations as we have done she would long ago have been plunged into a war, the cost of which, in loss of ships and commerce, would have paid for her navy, great as it is, ten times.

"And what of ourselves? Shall we lay to heart the lesson of that stupendous pension roll of \$180,000,000 and hasten to bring up our Navy to a standard of strength that will insure a lasting peace, or shall we, as in 1812, drift into another 'War of arms brought on by a program of peace'?"

LOS ANGELES FAVORS NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Advocating that the Regular Army and the National Guard be placed on a war footing for the proper protection of the country, the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., on March 26 sent urgent communications to Washington to endorse the plans and recommendations of the War Department to this end. The Chamber also asked associated chambers of commerce to take the same action. The Chamber's directors approved the report of its Military and Naval Affairs Committee, of which Major A. J. Capp is chairman, and Lieut. Randolph H. Miner, formerly of the Navy, is a member, which advocated, among other things, that:

All regiments be recruited to the full strength of 108 men per company; that the enlistment plan be revised so that enlistment may be for a period of two or three years for actual service and four or five years in reserve; that the nation should have three Infantry divisions and one of Cavalry; that the Regular Army should be strengthened by the addition of ten regiments of Infantry, three and one-half regiments of Field Artillery and one-third of a regiment of Cavalry. It endorses the War Department's recommendations "as being essential to the protection of our country"; advises increasing the National Guard and its general strength; that proper compensation be provided for men who lose time in action; favored scientific solution of the military problem.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the Chamber's directors were sent to the California members of Congress, the Secretaries of War and the Navy and to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

COLONEL GUILFOYLE AND THE NINTH.

Major John M. Burke, so long identified with Buffalo Bill's entertainments, turned up in Douglas, Ariz., recently. On learning that Col. John F. Guilfoyle—a native of his boyhood home in Maryland—and the 9th Cavalry were there, the globe trotter's face gave evidence of interest and pleasure. "Did I ever see them in the field? You bet—most decidedly," exclaimed the Major in answer to a query if he knew Colonel Guilfoyle and the 9th.

Describing the Wounded Knee affair Major Burke said: "In short, 'Wounded Knee' started an attack on the agency and a recall message, as desperate as any S.O.S. wireless, was sent for the 9th to hasten to our aid. During the night the 7th, under General Forsythe and Major Whiteside, returned with their dead and wounded. That night we kept a fearful vigil, with all ears to the ground, listening for the coming of the 9th. About daylight came the joyous sounds of horses' iron-shod feet and the cry went up, 'The Buffaloes, the Buffaloes (the 9th) are in sight.' Never were sounds sweeter since 'Dinna ye hear the slogan—the Campbell's are coming,' on that terrible day at Lucknow. Our cheers echoed through the Pine Ridge hills as the gallant Henry and the old reliable 9th clattered across the bridge over White Clay Creek into the agency.

"They had made one of the most memorable rides in military history, having come nearly a hundred miles that night, across a rough and enemy-infected country, and Captain (now General) Humphreys reported, 'not a sore-backed horse in the outfit,' a truly remarkable record for efficiency in a hard campaign. The sudden dash of the 9th past the hostile camp and the echo of their greeting chagrined the red warriors and caused an attack resulting in the battle of the Mission, which history records as the last battle of the Indian wars.

"When the Indians attacked, the 7th went out to repulse them, the 9th still being at mess, but ready to go at a moment's notice. Apparently the defeat of the Indians was complete, but it developed later that their re-

treat was only a decoy to draw the 7th into ambush. So before the 9th had an opportunity to drink their steaming black coffee, the bugle sounded 'Boots and saddles' when it was seen the flag signals of the 7th read 'Help.' The 'Fighting 9th' responded quickly, and it was here I saw the veteran General Henry, and the dashing young cavalier, Captain Guilfoyle, with bodies bent a la Tod Sloan over their chargers' necks, leading a rescue party which meant life or death for the 7th.

"It was a thrilling sight, under the conditions, as any ever witnessed in war annals. Unlike the charge of the Light Brigade, which was ill-advised, this charge meant saving the 7th from the fate of the gallant Custer's command. Its failure meant the destruction of the agency, the ravishment of the settlements and the setting back of the Northwest for ten years. The timely arrival of the 9th changed defeat to victory and after an all-day fight the two regiments returned at sundown having taught the hostile red men a lesson that terminated soon in General Miles's diplomatic success in bringing about perpetual peace.

"Naturally, I am delighted to see the 9th again on the frontier. I hope for continued peace with our southern neighbors, but if fate forces the issue, you can rest assured that some laurel wreaths of victory or soldiers' requiems will follow Colonel Guilfoyle's trail and grace the colors of the 'Old Reliable 9th.'"

THE LAKE TORPEDOBOAT.

Mr. Fred Brown Whitney, chairman of the board of directors of the Lake Torpedoboot Company, publishes the following statement concerning the affairs of that company. The Simon Lake submarines for the U.S. Navy will be built at Bridgeport, Conn.

"The Bridgeport Lake shipyard will have its present large engineering and drafting buildings about doubled, its power installation about trebled and electrified, and its machine shop equipment largely increased. Additional machinery has arrived and the shipyard will be operated shortly just as soon as the additions are completed. In addition to warship work, the company is prepared to build dredges, tugs, oyster boats, yachts, and repair the same on its marine railway. The actions of the Secretary of the Navy, the Naval Affairs Committee, the Mayor and the press of Bridgeport, the Board of Trade and its president, and a Bridgeport banker have been such that the Lake Company's board of directors decided unanimously to build its craft at Bridgeport.

"The Lake Company now has U.S.N. contracts for three boats aggregating \$1,655,000, and has licensed a U.S. navy yard to build one of its submarines under its plan and patents which have cost to perfect over one million dollars investment by private persons. No government has contributed to the cost of the development of the Lake submarines. The Lake Company will license any other navy yard or dependable shipbuilder.

"New business to the amount of \$4,460,000 is in sight for eight submarines, provided for in the naval bill, which prohibits the purchase of materials from corporations conspiring to monopolize business, and proposes, in effect, fair, free and unrestricted competition, which the Lake Company is preparing to meet with the finest personnel and the best plant its money can command and with a substantial submarine.

"The Lake shipyard at Bridgeport is the only one in the world devoted exclusively to the building of submarines. The inventor, Simon Lake, has been engaged for ten years as consulting engineer and inventor. The company's general manager, H. M. Robinson, the late U.S.N. naval constructor, who built the battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and had direct charge at the Navy Department of the designs of the Dreadnoughts Delaware, North Dakota, Florida, Utah, Wyoming, Arkansas, New York, Texas, Nevada, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, the torpedoboats Nos. 17 to 56, the gunboats Monocacy, Sacramento and Palos, the submarine tenders Fulton and Melville, and the destroyer Bushnell. The company's naval architect is Phillip B. Brill, who was Mr. Robinson's chief of the design division in the Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department. Herbert S. Miller has resigned as treasurer, secretary and resident director of the Diehl Manufacturing Company, of Elizabeth, N.J., and has become president of the Lake Company. The treasurer of the Lake Company is Frank Miller, president of the City National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn.

"The above officers are directors of the company, and in addition other directors are: Lebbeus B. Miller, of Elizabeth, N.J., late superintendent of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Elizabeth, and a founder of the Babcock and Wilcox Company; the Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Henry J. Miller, of Elizabeth, N.J., patent attorney for the Singer Manufacturing Company; C. D. Wallace, of Bridgeport, Conn., late superintendent of the Union Typewriter Company; Mercer D. Blondel, of Bridgeport, Conn., patent attorney. The secretary and assistant treasurer is C. E. Adams, of Bridgeport, Conn."

THE BEAUFORT SCALE.

The Weather Bureau, which is under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, announces that on and after April 1 it will utilize the Beaufort wind scale to designate the velocity in all wind forecasts and storm warnings.

Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, of the British navy, who invented the scale and thus immortalized himself, was a master mariner in the days of sailing vessels. He was born in 1774, died in 1857, and arranged his wind scale in 1805, a series of numbers from calm, 0, to hurricane, 12. They were accompanied by sailing directions such as "5, smacks shorten sails"; or at 10 the skipper of the square rigger was advised to risk nothing more than "maintain sail and foresail close reefed." When the 12 blast is piling up the combers the Admiral properly suggests the dousing of all canvas and running under "bare poles."

The Beaufort Scale of Wind Force as announced by the Weather Bureau is as follows:

Force.	Designation.	Miles per hour
0	Calm	From 0 to 3
1	Light air	Over 3 to 8
2	Light breeze	Over 8 to 13
3	Gentle breeze	Over 13 to 18
4	Moderate breeze	Over 18 to 23
5	Fresh breeze	Over 23 to 28
6	Strong breeze	Over 28 to 34
7	Moderate gale	Over 34 to 40
8	Fresh gale	Over 40 to 48
9	Strong gale	Over 48 to 56
10	Whole gale	Over 56 to 65
11	Storm	Over 65 to 75
12	Hurricane	Over 75

TWENTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY HISTORY.

First Lieut. Max B. Garber, the historian of the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., has prepared an interesting history of the command, which is now in camp at Texas City, Texas. We make the following extracts from the history.

The roster of commissioned officers, corrected to Feb. 22, 1914, is as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts.

Majors—Arthur Johnson, William T. Wilder and John Howard.

Chaplain, Joseph C. Kennedy.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Lorraine T. Richardson, Isaac Newell, George N. Bomford, John R. R. Hanay, Laurence A. Curtis, Frank Halstead, George S. Simonds, Henry A. Hanigan, John B. Sanford, William W. McCammon, jr., Arthur LaR. Christie, Robert Whitfield, Julian L. Dodge and Robert H. Peck.

First Lieutenants—Harry Graham, Charles F. Herr, James E. Ware, William J. Davis, David H. Bower, Max B. Garber, Truman W. Carrithers, George F. Rozelle, jr., Resolve P. Palmer, Russell V. Venable, Owen S. Albright, Ben W. Feild, John P. Adams, Donald J. McLachlan and Ray C. Hill.

Second Lieutenants—Carl A. Baehr, Arnold N. Krogstad, James I. Muir, Ben C. Lockwood, jr., Roscoe C. Batson, Archibald D. Cowley, Mord P. Short, William R. Van Sant, Henry Terrell, jr., Ralph C. Holliday, R. M. Jones, Arthur R. Christie, David B. Falk, jr., and Howard C. Davidson.

It is confidently asserted by military men that never before during the 139 years that have elapsed since the battle of Lexington, the first battle of the war of American independence, has any regiment in our service been kept under canvas for so long a time, unbroken at least by occasional periods of life in houses or barracks. It is confidently believed that the 22d holds another record that has not been equaled by any other regiment in our service, which is: That never during its existence as a separate organization has it remained in any post for two years undisturbed by the demands of actual field service. This does not include maneuvers or work on the target range.

The regiment was first organized under an "Act of Congress June 26, 1812, at the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, and participated in the following engagements during that war: The bombardment of Fort Niagara, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1812; capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813; French Creek, N.Y., Nov. 1 and 2, 1813; Fort Erie, Upper Canada, July 3, 1814; Chippewa, Upper Canada, July 5, 1814; Lundy's Lane and Bridgewater, Canada, July 25, 1814; siege and assault of Fort Erie, Upper Canada, Aug. 13, 14, and 15, 1814; Fort Erie, Upper Canada, August and September, 1814. The regiment was highly complimented for its conduct in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where it lost more than a third of the number engaged.

After the war, and under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1815, the 22d, 16th, 23d, and 32d Regiments were consolidated to form the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and the regiment ceased to exist until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. On May 4, 1861, the 22d Infantry was again organized as the 2d Battalion of the 13th Infantry, a regiment of three battalions of three companies each, the 31st Infantry being the 3d Battalion. During the Civil War the 13th Infantry participated in numerous campaigns and engagements, and among the most noted and distinguished of its officers were the first colonel of the regiment, William T. Sherman, and one of its original captains, Philip H. Sheridan.

On Sept. 21, 1866, under an Act of Congress of July 28, 1866, the designation was changed to and has continued since as the 22d Infantry, and the real history begins with this date. The first colonel of the regiment was Brevet Major Gen. David S. Stanley, who was colonel of the regiment for eighteen years, until his promotion to brigadier general in 1884. Col. Peter T. Swaine succeeded Stanley as colonel of the regiment, and continued in command for eleven years, until he retired in 1895. Since his retirement changes of colonels have come rapidly, the following colonels having belonged to the regiment: Casey, Wykoff, Egbert, French, Miller, Wygant, Wheeler, Reynolds and Frederick, who has been in command of the regiment since about Dec. 1, 1911. Of these named two—Wykoff and Egbert—were killed in action, and one—French—died while in the Service. On May 15, 1869, under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1869, the 31st Infantry was consolidated with the 22d Infantry.

April 26, 1866, the 22d Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and took station at nine small posts in what was then known as the Dakota territory. It was necessary to build quarters at some of the posts, and the only tools available were the company axes. These were trying times, for the Indians were present in considerable numbers, and Indian attacks upon the camp were of almost daily occurrence during the summer and fall.

Many men were killed and wounded in fights with the Sioux Indians. There was deep snow before the quarters were completed, and when they finally moved into them fuel gave out and it was necessary to burn the furniture to keep from freezing. At this time there was not a mile of railway in the Dakota territory, and not more than two or three stage lines. As an instance of how difficult it was to go from one post to another in 1870, three officers of the 22d, being ordered from Fort Sully to Fort Sutton, a distance of 250 miles, had to go by Sioux City, Chicago and St. Paul, traveling 1,633 miles. During 1871, 1872 and 1873 the regiment formed part of the escort to the surveying party under Gen. T. L. Rosser, which was engaged in surveying the line of the projected Northern Pacific Railway. The following year, 1874, the regiment was ordered to change stations with the 1st Infantry, and went to quarters at Fort Wayne, Brady, McKenzie and Gratiot, Mich., Madison Barracks and Fort Porter, N.Y., and seven companies went to New Orleans for duty in 1874.

In July, 1876, just after the Custer fight six companies of the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Elwell S. Otis, joined General Terry's command at the mouth of the Rosebud, Mont. The regiment was kept constantly on the march following Indian trails along the Rosebud, Tongue and Powder rivers and tributary streams, thence along the north side of the Yellowstone to the ridge which divides its waters from those of the Missouri. The campaign ended on Aug. 31, but the six companies of the 22d and two companies of the 17th remained in Montana during the winter, constructing huts for winter quarters at the mouth of the Tongue river, now known as Fort Keogh. In the latter part of December, 1876, two companies of the regiment participated in General Miles's successful expedition against the hostile Indians who were with Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse in the Big Horn Mountains. In April,

1877, four companies of the regiment formed part of the command of General Miles which marched against a band of renegade Indians, under the leadership of Lane Deer, on the Rosebud. On May 7 the Indians were surprised, attacked and defeated with considerable loss. In June, 1877, the six companies proceeded from Montana to Chicago to aid in suppressing the railroad riots.

In 1879 the regiment was ordered to Texas, and while en route four companies were ordered to Fort Gibson, I.T., on account of Indian troubles and later to Colorado. The regiment remained in Texas, serving at several different posts and doing much scouting, until November, 1882, when it was ordered to posts at Santa Fe, N.M., Fort Garland, Lewis and Lyon, Colo., and next to posts in Montana and Dakota. During this period the companies were engaged from time to time in scouting or camping at the Indian agencies when the Indians were restless. In 1890 five companies campaigned all winter in South Dakota. In 1890 Companies I and K were skeletonized and ceased to exist except on paper. In April, 1890, Company I was designated as an Indian company and was stationed at Fort Yates, N.D. Subsequently, companies served in quelling mining riots in Idaho, arrested disorderly leaders of Coxey's Army in Montana, and were on duty at Fort Crook.

In the Spanish-American War the regiment was a part of the 5th Army Corps which served in Cuba. The regiment played an important part in the fighting around Santiago, forming the original advance guard, and later occupying the extreme right of the line. It lost its colonel—Wykoff—killed in action; one officer, who died from sickness contracted during the campaign; six officers wounded, a total of 33 1-3 per cent. of officers present with the regiment, and seven enlisted men killed and thirty-eight wounded, a total of over eleven per cent. of men engaged. The regiment sailed from Cuba on Aug. 13, 1898, and went into camp at Montauk Point, and a month later left for Fort Crook, its former station. Of the twenty-nine officers and 484 enlisted men that had left the post five months before, only five officers and 160 men returned. Of the remainder many were dead, many were still too sick for duty.

The regiment sailed for the Philippines Feb. 1, 1899. It formed part of a provisional brigade, under Gen. Loyd Wheaton, to which was assigned the duty of driving the enemy beyond Pasig, "striking him wherever found." On March 24 the regiment was attached to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Arthur McArthur, which was ordered to capture Malolos, the insurgent capital. This object was accomplished and the regiment returned to Manila on April 1. The 22d took part in the first northern expedition under Major Gen. H. W. Lawton April 21 to May 22, 1899, to drive the insurgent forces from the country between the Rio Grande de Pampanga and the Bulacan Mountains, with San Miguel and afterward San Isidro, the new capital, as the objective.

On Oct. 17, 1899, the regiment formed a part of the second northern expedition, under command of Gen. S. B. M. Young, and was engaged in constant marching and fighting, and endured untold hardships. The clothing and shoes of the men were in deplorable condition, the number of men marching barefooted becoming greater daily. On Nov. 25 the troops arrived at San Fabian and received orders to remain there. In one day 300 men collapsed with fever and dysentery contracted during the arduous campaign. Of one battalion of the regiment which participated in this campaign the following report was made by General Young: "Without reflecting in the least on the many other battalions in the Army, I consider this battalion as the finest and most efficient one I have ever seen in the American Army."

During 1900 and 1901 the regiment garrisoned towns in the northern part of Luzon, engaged in running down bands of insurgents, scouring the country day and night. During this tour in the Philippines the regiment participated in over fifty engagements. In January and February, 1902, the regiment sailed for the States and garrisoned Forts Crook, Niobrara and Robinson in Nebraska, Fort Reno in Indian Territory and Fort Logan H. Roots in Arkansas.

On Oct. 31, 1903, the regiment again sailed for the Philippines, and was assigned to station at Camp Keithley, Mindanao. The regiment participated in the Roman expedition, the Taraco campaign, the fight at Sapungan, the fight at Taraco river, the fight at Maciv, the operation in the Cotabato Valley against Dato Ali, a provisional company of the regiment having the honor of killing the outlaw and dispersing his band; the fight at Oata and the second Sulu expedition. The regiment sailed for San Francisco Dec. 15, 1905, taking stations at the posts on Angel and Alcatraz Islands, San Francisco harbor. During the terrible earthquake and the five days' fire at San Francisco, April 18, 1906, the 22d Infantry went on duty in the stricken city April 18 and remained there until July 10.

The regiment went to Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 5, 1907, where trouble threatened between the miners and mine owners, and sailed for Alaska June 20, 1908, garrisoning the six small posts scattered throughout Alaska, with detachments continually in the field repairing and rebuilding the government telegraph lines.

In July, 1910, the regiment sailed for the United States and entrained at San Francisco for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where it arrived on Aug. 7, 1910. On April 11, 1911, the regiment moved into camp at the maneuver division camp, Fort Sam Houston, and on Feb. 23, 1912, it went to El Paso for duty on the Mexican border.

"The regiment during its existence," concludes Lieutenant Garber, "has participated in over 150 battles and engagements; its loss in killed and wounded has always been larger than the average loss of the forces engaged. It has generally been the fate of the regiment to be near or to be called upon whenever trouble threatens. And the regiment feels that the regimental motto, 'Deeds, Not Words,' has ever been lived up to."

ENLISTMENT AGE IN CIVIL WAR.

A compilation of the record of the ages of boys and men who enlisted in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion is as follows:

Those 10 years and under, 25.
Those 11 years and under, 38.
Those 12 years and under, 225.
Those 13 years and under, 300.
Those 14 years and under, 1,523.
Those 15 years and under, 104,987.
Those 16 years and under, 231,051.
Those 17 years and under, 844,891.
Those 18 years and under, 1,151,438.
Those 21 years and under, 2,159,798.
Those 22 years and over, 618,511.
Those 25 years and over, 46,626.
Those 44 years and over, 16,071.

Total men enlisted, 2,778,304, less than one-fourth of whom were over twenty-one years of age.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Boatswains are allowed to command British torpedo-boats and similar small craft. Only about one-third of the torpedo-boats in the Navy at present in commission have commissioned officers permanently attached to them. The Army and Navy Gazette reports that the opening up of the commissioned ranks of the navy to men from the lower deck is proceeding apace. It was in August, 1912, that regulations were issued for the selection of warrant and petty officers to qualify as lieutenants. In the following February the privilege was extended to the Royal Marines, two commissions annually being offered to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men. A further step has now been taken by the granting of a number of commissions up to fifty to the engineering branch.

According to the Army and Navy Gazette, the French have recently revived an old idea, namely, the provision of medium coast defense guns which can be quickly transferred to any part of the coast which is threatened, and fired without preparation from their mobile mountings. Messrs. Schneider have constructed for the government several armored trains carrying 9-inch howitzers mounted on a special truck strong enough to stand the recoil. The only preparation necessary is to lay a temporary line of rails to the points on the coast from which it is intended to fire. At these points the line is run in a cutting or behind an embankment, which affords protection from the enemy's shell, the armor being intended only to keep out splinters. The train is complete in itself, including ammunition trucks and a portable observatory, which is a telescopic steel tower capable of being raised to a height of thirty-three feet above the level of the rails.

The maintenance of a standing army in England in time of peace is illegal, and it is declared annually that existing conditions and contingencies require that it be maintained for the ensuing year, and the pay and other costs thereof are voted.

"One of the very best of the world's naval magazines," in the opinion of the London Army and Navy Gazette, "is that issued by the United States Naval Institute. It may always be found to contain articles of great interest and practical value, largely written by active service officers."

Says the United Service Gazette: "The apparently hopeless prospect of ever being able, at the present rate, to reduce naval expenditure, is lightened by one consideration, and that is in the view which has been expressed by some far-seeing naval officers that the costly modern Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts must sooner or later disappear, and that the building of smaller battleships in greater number will be substituted. Whether this forecast will ever be realized time alone can show, but that these huge and ever-increasing sized vessels are the main cause of this growing expenditure is only too evident. They have gone on steadily increasing in cost from the original Dreadnought, which was built for £1,831,100, to the super-Dreadnought of the present day, which costs something like £2,500,000 to build, and the limit has apparently not yet been reached. How the decline of the Dreadnought is to be brought about can only be a matter of speculation, but an inference may be drawn from the proposition that, owing to the development of submarine attack and the increasing use of effective mines, a Dreadnought no longer embodies the old conception of a battleship as a vessel which nothing else can sink. And if it is true, as Admiral Bacon said at the Institution of Naval Architects, that 'a battleship is no longer the ultimate power on the sea; it may be sunk by the smallest vessel afloat,' it would seem that it only requires an instance or two in actual warfare of a super-Dreadnought being sent to the bottom by an inferior craft to bring about the expected reaction in favor of smaller and less costly battleships. For some months past the United Service Gazette has advocated a return to smaller battleships and more of them."

The flag of the new state of Albania consists of longitudinal stripes of red and black and red and white, with a five-pointed star over all.

An Ehrhardt 12 pdr. mountain gun weighing 11 cwt., with shield, has been adopted for the Norwegian army, the field guns being almost useless in the rough and thickly wooded country on the eastern frontier of Norway.

It is announced that the Turkish military authorities have recently placed orders in England for 1,000,000 meters (1,093,611 yards) of khaki and gray woollens. This order is about equally divided between two English factories at Marsden and Dewsbury, U.S. Consul Franklin D. Hale reports. It is claimed that the Turkish army is being reorganized and is to be equipped and uniformed in accordance with western ideas, hence the large order for woollen goods of good material and workmanship. The orders are to be filled before the close of the year.

No doubt most of our readers remember how, on one fatal night in the early days of the present century, and at the very opening of the Russo-Japanese war, a Japanese flotilla of destroyers and torpedo-boats slipped into Port Arthur under cover of darkness and dealt the Russian battle fleet, at anchor there, a reeling blow that was felt throughout the whole of the subsequent campaign. Recalling this experience the London United Service Gazette says: "From this incident, although such a thing had previously been looked upon not only as a possibility, but also as a probability of naval warfare, many morals have been drawn. Its chief lesson, of course, was that, whether at sea or in harbor, the hour had arrived when a battle squadron, which has cost millions of money, should be screened by day and night, whether on the high seas or moored in a fort and mine protected harbor, with a class of warship of higher speed and more powerful armament than torpedo-boats or destroyers are ever likely to possess. As was sure to be the case, Great Britain was among the first of the nations to recognize this important point and to make provision to defend the many-million battle fleet, at all times, with a flotilla of lighter craft whose cost would amount to less than one-fifth of the money paid for the battleships on which they were the insurance premium."

The new grade of lieutenant commander has been instituted in the British navy. Of the 1,900 lieutenants, 680, or over one-third, will be promoted to the new grade.

England has naval attachés at Washington, Berlin, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Stockholm and Tokio. The Germans include the South American republics among the countries to which it sends naval

attachés. They have been increasing their fleets lately, and their experience is worth noting.

At the London Royal Naval and Military Tournament on May 14 tent-pegging is to be abolished and its place taken by a new competition, in which the cavalryman's three arms—the sword, the lance and the revolver—will each take their part. The competitor will thrust at two dummies, leaving his sword in the second; he will then seize his revolver and shoot blank cartridge at three balloon heads as he passes them; finally, taking his lance from a perpendicular position in the ground he will lunge at two rings and a peg.

Since the disappearance of ex-President Cipriano Castro the Republic of Venezuela has made almost uninterrupted headway, and British capital has been introduced into the state in larger proportions than any other foreign capital.

WASTED PEDAGOGIC AMMUNITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Once upon a time the officers of a garrison school were treated to an examination in Field Service Regulations, which opened with these two questions: (1) What is the full organization of a company? (2) What should every field army have? They went through with the first question bravely before they saw the breakers of the second. When that wild generality broke over them they read it through a dozen times, yawned thrice, twisted each separate hair into a knot, and explored with sighs the vain and empty ceiling. Finally they were nerved to action. To repeat everything that a field army might have from the staffs and auxiliary troops to the number of clothes pins in the commissary was the work of a half hour only. Brains so used to a Chinese system of education so long and soundly handled in our Army soon overcame the difficulty, and squeezed out a tabulation that made the Encyclopedia Britannica look like a second lieutenant's credit account.

But our examiner was no mean observer. He had been a deep student of the text. His question implied knowledge—a certain knowledge that the sentence, "Every field army should have a provost marshal general," was at the top of page 61. You see, he wanted to find out if the student officers had turned that page. Sometime they inadvertently turn two pages, and this custom is very pernicious in one holding a commission for precision, exactness and specification. The man was deep, and certainly was a relative of the good old colonel who, out of a very unbroken sky, asked this question, "What does an advance guard do when it halts?" If it weren't that I immediately wrote down the page from which the interrogation was taken and promptly looked the matter up after the test I would still be racking my brains as to what might be the best sitting posture for an advance guard.

On protesting against this brand of slovenliness to an older officer of wide experience and education I was informed that the type was archaic, and was abandoned shortly after Noah was found deficient in natural history. I breathed more freely, and looked for the prevailing style of War Department question to be a bit more broad and sportsmanlike; at least, not to have that pot-shooting, barndoor aim.

Now comes the sequel. Day before yesterday nearly all the officers of the Army sat down to an exalted feast of education in Drill Regulations. The Infantry must have had a special table. One question ran like this: "Discuss the company acting alone." I looked for the next to be "Discuss peace, hot air and polygamy." Nevertheless, they all had that same fleeting latitude which, between the haziness of the question and the possible restrictions of the marker, might push one to the wall. When a member of a reputable collegiate faculty nowadays indulges continually in such obvious sidesteppings as "discuss" or "tell at length" it is strange to see how quietly he is retired from his chair. But in the Army we endure and suffer this senility, just as certain commanding officers used to wink at company commanders who delighted in the early morning phrase, "Sergeant, you drill the company."

Another question in this famous examination was, "What are the duties of officers and non-commissioned officers in battle?" Read it again. It's absolutely true just as it stands in its unqualified nudity. You wouldn't believe it, would you? It outdoes our old friend, the provost marshal general, perhaps.

There are over seventy paragraphs in our Infantry Drill Regulations that deal directly or indirectly with company officers and non-commissioned officers in battle. In fact, the very first paragraph in the book explains that the ultimate object of all military training is success in battle. We are later told that the platoon is the fire unit, the battalion is the attack unit, and the company is the largest unit drilled in extended order. How can many paragraphs outside of close order fail to bear on this question? I should say, how can they fail for a man who is trying to get his head up out of the waves and gain a comprehensive idea of the book? Of course, they must fail for the man who contents himself with knowing what the middle paragraphs of page 32 say about officers and sergeants in battle. And thus the premium is placed on memory to the exclusion of the remaining convolutions, which are possibly a little grayer.

I am not inveighing against the person who gave this examination. He simply followed the vogue. Nor do I resent so much being a victim of this mental tyranny, for by the grace of God and the force of habit I made over ninety per cent. But I do feel ashamed that examinations originating in our Service should be expressive of so much retardation.

Two facts we all seem to forget: First, an examination, besides being a test, should firmly implant the salients of the work; second, an examiner should know how to examine, just as a tinner should know how to tin, and a plumber know how to plumb.

I once had a cat, white Angora, blue eyes, and all that. You know the type. It had a habit of sleeping across my shoulders while I inadvertently studied my lessons. It seemed to like this spot so well, and by the action complimented the warmth of my brain so much, I hadn't the heart to unsettle it. There it would perch. And while I was trying to figure out what Julius Caesar was doing with Mr. Vercingetorix that cat would continue to purr and to dream skimmed milk.

I wonder if any of our Army pedagogues could be purring and dreaming skimmed milk.

W. A. G.

CONSOLIDATED LIST FOR PROMOTION.

Camp Egbert, Corregidor, P.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has been a great amount of talk about a consolidated list for promotion of officers. The scheme is, I believe, as I have seen it proposed in your columns, to consolidate the officers of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry on one list for promotion, an officer being promoted into any one of those branches in which a vacancy happens to exist at the time he reaches the head of the list in his grade, this regardless of the branch in which he has previously served. The chief excuse for proposing such a law is said to be that it will prevent jealousy between the branches of the "mobile Army" and that after rank has been equalized they will work together.

It is hard to understand why the Coast Artillery is never mentioned in these schemes for the equalization of promotion. If such a wonderful effect on the Army is expected, why not include the Coast Artillery and make everybody in the line happy? Why stop at half-way measures if we are going to sacrifice efficiency for harmony? If an Infantry or Cavalry officer can become a Field Artillery officer by mere change of assignment he can become a Coast Artillery officer by the same process. In each branch the technical side of the work differs in about equal degree from that of the Infantry and Cavalry. If the Coast Artillery is to be left out of this consolidation, why not consolidate the Coast and Field Artillery, as it was prior to 1907, and consolidate the Infantry and Cavalry? We would then have the line divided into two lists, Artillery and Infantry-Cavalry, in each list officers ranking in each grade according to length of prior commissioned service.

From a technical standpoint the Field Artillery has more in common with the Coast Artillery than with either the Infantry or Cavalry, and the consolidation of the two would have the added benefit of making it possible in case of war to turn Field Artillery into Coast Artillery or siege Artillery, or vice versa, depending on whether the enemy was strong on land or on water. In like manner Infantry could be mounted or Cavalry dismounted as the needs required.

In France, whose artillery is considered the best, officers are frequently promoted from field to coast or siege regiments and the reverse, but the infantry and cavalry are promoted on separate lists. Lieutenants, however, are frequently detailed to other branches than their own for short periods for purposes of instruction.

If any consolidation is done the Coast Artillery should be included with other branches of the line, or, if the Coast Artillery is not included, the Coast and Field Artillery should be placed on one list, as they were prior to 1907, and the Infantry and Cavalry on one list. All Artillery would then be under the Chief of Artillery, certain batteries being detailed as coast, siege, heavy field, light field, mountain or horse, and these assignments modified from time to time to suit existing conditions. As the present scheme of foreign service and various details has already destroyed all regimental esprit, Field Artillery regiments could be officered from available and suitable officers on the list, and these assignments would be no more temporary than at present.

In all of these consolidation schemes the fact appears to be lost sight of that in a war with any Power whose Navy is not to be considered the Coast Artillery would make excellent Infantry as well as Siege Artillery, and would undoubtedly be used for those purposes, as it has been used successfully in the past. Hence it would be a good thing for officers of Coast Artillery to get the service with mobile troops which they would get if occasionally assigned to duty with Light or Mountain Artillery.

Any scheme, however, which consolidates the Field Artillery with the Infantry and Cavalry would be disastrous to Field Artillery efficiency, because methods of work and instruction are so entirely different. Consolidation with the Coast Artillery would not materially affect the efficiency of either branch, as Artillery officers would at all times be doing Artillery work, either Coast, Field or Siege. It would give all Artillery officers an opportunity to work with mobile troops, and at present Coast Artillery officers have no such opportunity. There appears to be an idea that a great gulf exists between the Coast Artillery and the so-called "mobile Army." As a matter of fact no such gulf exists, and at the present time the question as to where the Coast Artillery's work ends and the Field Artillery's begins is a much discussed one. On occasions in the past the Coast Artillery has been known to be a very mobile branch.

In all armies the technical work of the artillery is considered separate and distinct from that of the other branches. As Kipling puts it, "If you want to win your battles take an' work your bloomin' guns," and the artillerymen should make that object his life study, whether it be 12-inch or 3-inch, Coast, Siege or Light. If we must consolidate, therefore, the most reasonable scheme appears to be the reconsolidation of the Field and Coast Artillery and the consolidation of the Infantry and Cavalry as above described.

T. W. H., Capt., Field Art.

THE POLITICIAN AND THE SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Until recent years there existed among the enlisted men of the Army the belief that there would never be any evasion or split-haired construction of the one-sided enlistment contract; that both Congress and the War Department would protect the pitifully small interests of the soldier from the onslaughts of cheap politicians in search of still cheaper campaign material. There existed the belief that both legislative and executive departments would protect rather than attack the voteless citizens whose sole offense is that in donning the uniform they thereby surrendered the effective weapon of the ballot. In brief, that loyalty from the soldier to the Republic merited and would receive equal consideration from the representatives of the people to whose defense the Army is pledged.

Events of the past four years, with the announcement of the prospect of still more drastic, inimical legislation, has completely overturned this belief, and established in its stead a feeling of unrest, uncertainty and discontent, which is but slightly reflected in the communications appearing from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL. This not unjustifiable spirit of discontent may be attributed in the first place to the prevalent opinion that both Congress and the War Department are in accord in the effort to reclaim as much as possible of the pay increase granted enlisted men in 1908, and is accentuated by the knowledge that it is the pay and allowances of enlisted men alone, of all government servants, which have become the target for Congressional and Departmental economy.

The announcement of a contemplated (possibly, by this time, accomplished) reduction in the pay of sergeants and corporals and decrease in the re-enlistment pay of all soldiers has contributed still further to the feeling of resentment which permeates the ranks, and especially the large body of non-commissioned officers, whose pay, never too great in proportion to their responsibilities and the increased cost of living, is now to be reduced to a figure almost as low as that prevailing prior to 1908. This in spite of the well known and officially admitted fact that the wages of all classes of labor have been increased from twenty-five per cent. to seventy-five per cent. during the past ten years in an effort to keep pace with a proportionately great increase in commodity costs.

Although lacking the opportunity for collective wage bargaining such as is possible between labor unions on one hand and capitalists on the other, the performance of duty, and often more than mere duty, has been accompanied by a feeling of economic security on the part of the soldier; the belief that his wage, although small, was certain and fixed, not subject to the fluctuations of industrial life nor the attacks of politicians. The policy of economy—always at the expense of enlisted men—which has been rampant for the past four years, has accomplished nothing worth mentioning in way of actual financial saving, and has completely wrecked the contentment and feeling of security essential to the morale of troops.

JUSTICE.

[The contemplated reduction was only suggested, and the Army Appropriation bill has now passed both houses without the incorporation of any such proposition.—EDITOR.]

THE SHORT COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Work to be worth while must be done for its own sake.

Training a half million Americans to be efficient infantry soldiers is a necessary and worthwhile work. Our people are willing and anxious for this if it can be done on reasonable conditions.

Enlist, not to exceed fifty men per company, for three years. Enlist 200 men, between eighteen and thirty years old, per company for six months.

Excluding the Infantry regiments in Alaska and the Philippines we have twenty-five regiments of twelve companies—you should be able to turn out 100,000 trained infantry soldiers a year.

Can we get 50,000 young men every half year who are willing to devote six months of their time to becoming efficient defenders of the country. Try it and see. They have a right to know what they will be trained in, and to-day we are not prepared to show them.

We talk of sudden wars and hasty preparations, but if we have a short training course, it is only in the heads of a number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have been doing training work the most of their lives and who believe it the most important duty in the Army. They have got much from books, but the part that counts most with them is what experience and use has made their personal knowledge. When you have trained your short enlistment man, turn him loose, do not put a single obligation on him, if he wants to enroll for the reserve, let him, but do not require him to.

We do not want war, but we want to have trained men if war comes.

INFANTRY.

PRaise TO WHOM PRAISE IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To those who have fought for right and honor and worked for appropriations for battleships year after year in the face of opposition of peace quacks; to those who have made the Navy to-day what it is; to those who have made the United States owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

I have yet to hear anyone kick about having too big a Navy. The people want a good Navy. Never in the world will human nature be changed, and the only way we will ever have perpetual peace will be after we are all dead. No one wants war; we are satisfied on that. But this vast country should be protected by a Navy second only to that of England, and not one of fifth place, which we are coming to.

The American people spend \$30,000,000 a year for chewing gum and two billions for alcoholic drinks. These sums would build us 200 battleships a year. Still our "Little Navy" brothers kick on two a year.

Let us hope these Congressmen will remember, regardless of party, creed or anything else, that we are "All Americans" and vote for two battleships. They will never regret it.

C. BAKER.

MARS.

I am the God of War!

I have ruled the world for ten times ten thousand years; I demand my tolls in blood and tears,
But I make men!

I have made a thousand kingdoms;
I have destroyed an empire in a night;
My law is the law of might,
But I make men!

Who serves me well shall die but once;
Who fears shall die a thousand deaths;
I make widows, orphans, broken hearts,
But I make men!

Down through centuries of time will go
The fearless deeds of my men at arms,
And the future race shall know,
That I made men!

I command the science of the world;
I forge my engines night and day,
Duty, Honor, Courage and common Clay,
Of these I make my men!

J. E. G.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Up to the time of going to press there was no reliable news concerning the fate of Torreon, which has been besieged for thirteen days by rebel forces under General Villa. Most of the despatches since the siege commenced have been from rebel sources, with additional color by the correspondents. The latest report from rebel sources, April 2, stated that General Velasco's federal army, after successfully sustaining its position in the Cuartel General and the barracks at the western end of the city of Torreon for thirteen days against tremendous odds, attempted to evacuate at ten o'clock April 2, and a number escaped, while others were cut to pieces by the rebel army. General Villa's announcement of the capitulation of the city was sent from Gomez Palacio, addressed to General Carranza, and was as follows: "I have the honor to announce to Your Excellency that the constitutional forces under my command took possession of Torreon at twenty minutes after ten April 2. I shall report more fully later. Many of the garrison escaped to the south, but the cavalry are in pursuit and will capture them before morning." The government of Mexico on April 3 reported the receipt of official despatches denying that the rebels have captured Torreon. It is stated that the federals repulsed General Villa's rebels, concentrating at Jimenez and Parral, about midway between Torreon and Chihuahua. The rebels, it was said, are being driven into the desert, where they will endure great suffering from thirst and starvation. The federals are surrounding them to the south, east and west, and are aiming also to cut off their retreat to the north, said the government despatches.

Rear Admiral Mayo, U.S.N., reported from Tampico, Mexico, March 26 that what was believed to be scouting parties were skirmishing north of Dona Cecilia and on Altamira Road; that there was some firing from the gunboat Vera Cruz, and some alarm manifested in Tampico, although the condition was not critical. Rear Admiral Howard reported from the West Coast of Mexico that the Governor of Lower California had revolted with 200 troops, seized public moneys and the La Paz, a Mexican steamer. He further reported that a locomotive manned by Carranzistas has entered Mazatlan and taken away eleven cars loaded with building material. Rear Admiral Fletcher reported on March 26 all quiet at Vera Cruz, and no news from Torreon. The U.S.S. Culgoa arrived at Vera Cruz March 25.

Rear Admiral Fletcher advises on April 1 from the Florida at Vera Cruz that he has had no communication with Torreon and the conditions at Vera Cruz are tranquil. Admiral Mayo has reported that no developments had occurred recently at Tampico. Admiral Howard in a telegram dated Mazatlan March 31 reports that conditions on the west coast are unchanged. The Nashville has been ordered to leave Cape Haytien for Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, where conditions are reported as disturbed.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer and Major Edward P. O'Hern, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook, N.J., April 15, for the purpose of making a recommendation for the detail of officers to the Ordnance Department in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant. Those eligible will be officers now serving in the Ordnance Department and those qualified from the Army at large. Provision will be made for filling the following anticipated vacancies on June 20, provided sufficient officers be found qualified for each of the corresponding grades: Two majors, nine captains, four first lieutenants. Majors or captains with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as majors or captains in other branches of Service, eligible for detail as majors in Ordnance Department. Captains, first lieutenants of the Army at large who may be qualified, including first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department who are also first lieutenants in other branches of Service, will be eligible for detail as captains in the Ordnance Department. First and second lieutenants of Army at large qualified will be eligible for detail as first lieutenants in Ordnance Department. The board should take into consideration seniority, character, ability of those eligible for detail. Nature of their service, examinations which they may have passed, their efficiency records, recommendations submitted by superior officers in regard to them, and every element concerning them which is within knowledge of the board should make recommends for detail in accordance with the best interests of service.

Arrangements have been completed for the assignment of officers and troops to the student military camps of instruction at Burlington, Vt., Asheville, N.C., and Ludington, Mich. The officers will report at the camp on July 1. Most of the instructors will be officers now on duty at the colleges. The assignment of officers and troops for the camps of instruction on the Pacific coast will be left to the commander of the Western Department, who has not yet made his report to the War Department. The commander of the Asheville camp will be Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf. Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, Troop A, 11th Cav., and band will be detailed to serve at the camp. The instructors at Asheville will be Lieuts. J. F. Ware, Inf., C. R. Abraham, Inf., J. M. Cummins, 18th Inf., and Lieut. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf. The commander of the Burlington camp will be Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf. Company L, 5th Infantry, and band will be assigned to the camp. The instructors at Burlington will be Lieuts. H. T. Bull, Cav., R. T. Phinney, 21st Inf., Walton Goodwin, jr., 5th Inf., A. D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., and C. C. Herman, jr., Inf. Capt. George H. Shelton, 29th Inf., with his company, L, of the 29th Infantry, will be assigned to the Ludington camp. Captain Shelton will be commander of the camp. The 3d Infantry band will be detailed to serve at Ludington. The instructors at Ludington will be Lieuts. P. G. Wrightson, Inf., Edwin Gunner, Inf., F. B. Terrell, Inf., and Russell James, 3d Inf.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 22, 1906, page 448, a correspondent said: "There are two matters which, if agitated successfully, would be of general benefit. The first is to transfer officers to the unassigned list, thus creating a vacancy when they are detailed for duty with the General Staff. The second is the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Witherspoon to a brigadier

generalship. He is young enough, physically and mentally vigorous; has developed special fitness for promotion; is of sufficient age and length of service to be relied upon for mature judgment. And finally it is important and proper that the Infantry be represented among the general officers by one who has longer than one, two or three years to serve. I am not especially interested in Colonel Witherspoon, but mention his name as probably the most available."

Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., arrived at New York April 1 after several months abroad in South Africa, where he went to inspect the Rand gold mines in the Transvaal, with a view to bettering sanitary conditions. General Gorgas is in excellent health and declared that his trip had been a most pleasant one. Accompanied by Dr. S. T. Darling and Major Robert E. Noble, U.S.A., he left Panama on Oct. 13 last. The party went first to London and then to Cape Town. From there the trip to Johannesburg was made by train. There they met the members of the Chamber of Mines, an organization similar to the Chamber of Commerce in American cities. It was this body that had requested the party to come to South Africa. "Our party went to South Africa to look over the sanitary conditions of the Rand gold mines," said General Gorgas, "and we found that the principal trouble was pneumonia. Other infectious diseases were in the minority. I found that there were fifty-four mines, each of which had a hospital. Immediately I began to arrange for one large and well equipped hospital, which would give much better results than the fifty-four small ones. Results will show the wisdom of this move. Thousands of Kaffirs, besides many white miners, are stricken each year with disease in the Transvaal. There are two hundred thousand employees in the Rand mines, and to see that conditions are made sanitary is not an easy problem. It may not be as stupendous a proposition as the regulating of the sanitary conditions of the Panama Canal Zone, but it is a big job. Of course, there is a vast difference in the country, that in South Africa having an elevation which is a natural benefit. Many of the employees were living in a large barracks. I advocated that smaller quarters be built to house a smaller number of men providing sufficient air space for each."

The San Francisco Examiner has this pertinent suggestion: "Representative Bailey has introduced a bill providing that the soldiers and seamen in the United States Service be put at labor on public works, such as the Alaska Railroad, highway construction and improvements of that sort. Mr. Bailey is an editor, a single-taxer and an advocate of high wages for labor. He should have perceived that putting the soldiers and sailors at labor upon public works would be as unfair to the laboring men as to the men of the military service. The margin of the unemployed thus created would tend powerfully to reduce the wages of the unemployed to the standard of wages paid in the Army and Navy—and that is not a standard which the average workman desires to see set up. Besides, Mr. Bailey seems to be under the impression that soldiers and sailors have nothing to do—that life in barracks and aboard ship is one long-drawn-out siesta. We think any enlisted man could enlighten the Congressman from Johnstown, Pa., upon this point. If life is but an idle dream, your Uncle Samuel's uniformed men are painfully ignorant of the fact. We suggest an amendment to Mr. Bailey's bill. We suggest that all Senators and Representatives in Congress be put at labor on public works. Their wages are higher than either the soldiers' or sailors' and mighty few of them have as much to do the year around."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in Circular 4, dated March 13, 1914, War Dept., Div. of Militia Affairs, makes the following corrections in the Report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for the year 1913: Table XXV., page 246, giving the statement showing the result of rifle practice for the year 1912 is in error in the case of the state of Wisconsin. The table shows: Total firing rifle, 467; percentage of total strength armed with the rifle, firing the rifle, 16.53. These figures should be: Total firing rifle, 2,651; percentage of total strength armed with the rifle, firing the rifle, 93.81. "This error," says General Wood, "is especially regretted in view of the fact that the Organized Militia of the state of Wisconsin may be taken as a model in the matter of training, equipment and business administration." So much of Table XXXIX., page 306, showing that one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, eight majors, four captains and one second lieutenant of the state of Pennsylvania were paid from Federal funds as members of rifle teams is a clerical error. These officers were not members of any rifle team, but were the executive officers on duty at the annual matches of the Organized Militia of the state. The effect of this error made it appear that these officers were actual members of the rifle teams representing the state, which is incorrect. On page 308, the ninth line from the bottom of the page should read "Mississippi" instead of "Minnesota."

Commenting upon the criticism in Harper's Weekly of our court-martial system the New York Evening Post, which has been much given to criticising it, says: "Much of the responsibility for any shortcomings has rested with the War Department, the Secretary of War, and the President. Civilian and political interference has kept many a reprobate in the Service who ought to be back in civil life, as has repeatedly been shown in this column. It never pays to commute a sentence of dismissal. When an Army officer goes before a court, it is because he had the benefit of any doubt and has had plenty of warning—we mean in such a matter as intoxication—and it is not necessary to show him any mercy. Usually a serious offender once pardoned has to be got rid of later. Unfortunately, courts-martial, promotion boards and retiring boards have frequently been overruled by higher authority, and to this is largely due such failure properly to purge the roll of the offenders, as might seem censurable."

The board of officers composed of Major Hagadorn and Captains Wells and Ford, U.S.A., on duty at Texas City, Texas, has submitted for the 4th Brigade, at present commanded by Col. R. L. Bullard at Texas City, Texas, very complete reports and recommendations as to what things are to be carried and how on the various wagons of the field trains on the march. The board finds a

method not heretofore provided of carrying ammunition in the field trains.

All the officers who are to be detailed with the French army have been selected. It was originally planned to send captains, but the candidates from the Field Artillery in the grade of captain were not available on account of the "Manchu" law. Under the system now employed by the War Department all the officers detailed were originally recommended by the regimental commanders. Their recommendations were revised at the War Department by officers of the arm to which the candidates belong, and those who received the most favorable endorsements were selected. Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., has been detailed to a French regiment of infantry; Capt. A. M. Miller, 11th Cav., to a cavalry regiment; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, 3d Field Art., to field artillery regiments; and Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M.C., to the School of Intendance. The officers will leave for France about July 1. First Lieut. John G. Quekemyer, 13th Cav., has been detailed to attend the Saumur riding school. He was selected upon the recommendation of the Mounted Service School, where he was regarded as one of the best horsemen. Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., Fort Myer, will take a course at the French War College.

The question of undertaking experimental work along the lines of development of Coast Artillery matériel and explosives and the possibility of an extension of the benefits of the school to the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps at large are at present under consideration by the board of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., the annual report of which Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., commandant, has just issued. The period covered in the report is from Sept. 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913. In the school year ending Nov. 30, 1913, no officers pursued the advanced or special courses, as none were available for that duty. The regular class for 1913 was composed of thirty-seven captains and first lieutenants of the C.A.C., one captain of the California National Guard and a lieutenant commander of the Chilean navy and a captain of the coast artillery of Chile. The additional time gained by the change in the academic year was used to advantage in assigning a greater amount of practical work than had been possible. During the period ninety-three enlisted men were present for instruction. Of the seventy graduations among these thirty-six were in radio and nineteen in electrical. The report says that all the departments were satisfactorily conducted in the year. Much benefit was derived by the officers from the use of horses at Fort Monroe for exercise and instruction.

A ten-year football agreement between the U.S. Military and Naval Academies was approved April 3 by the Secretary of War. It was presented to the Secretary by a committee composed of Lieut. Col. C. De W. Wilcox, Capt. Herman J. Koehler and 1st Lieut. Philip Mathews. Under the agreement formulated at a joint meeting held in New York on March 30 the games are not to be held in a city north of New York or south of Washington, D.C. The Academies are alternately for ten years to have the right to select the date and place of holding the game. It is understood that the Military Academy was given the privilege of selecting the place and time for the first game. This, it is said, was decided by casting lots and the Army won. In all probability this will mean the holding of this year's game in New York and next year's in Philadelphia.

An alliance of the churches of Switzerland has invited the churches of Europe to a conference to pronounce against war and its standing armies and armaments. The appeal presents the increase of cost and waste for war in time of peace as the argument of civilization against war, and expresses shame that it is the Christian nations of Europe that are guilty of this offense against the teachings of Christ.

In all probability Battleship 39 will be named Arizona. People of North Carolina think that the Secretary should honor his native state by naming the ship North Carolina, but the Secretary is not inclined to this belief. A great mass of petitions are being sent to the Navy Department from Arizona asking that the honor be conferred upon the new state, whose Senator, Ashurst, is very active in urging this selection and is likely to succeed.

One of the punishments formerly inflicted upon soldiers dishonorably discharged from the Army was that of "drumming out," that is marching the culprit out of the garrison at the point of the bayonet to the tune of the "Rogues' March." Judge Advocate General Crowder reports that the last sentence of this kind he has been able to find was in 1871, forty-three years ago.

A jury in the Federal Court at Norfolk, Va., March 28 placed \$180,104 as the value of land at Cape Henry needed for a fort to protect the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The original price asked for the property was held to be too high by the Government, and it was decided to obtain it by condemnation proceedings. Congress appropriated \$150,000 to purchase the site.

The state authorities have decided to send the 1st Illinois Cavalry on a practice march, instead of letting it participate in the maneuvers at Springfield. The regiment will be accompanied by a company of Regular Signal Corps troops and the Signal Corps of the Illinois National Guard.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.N., will relieve Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., as commander of the Philippine Department on April 15. After being relieved in the Philippines General Bell will probably take two or three months' leave of absence.

Thirty-seven candidates for the Army Dental Corps will take the examination on April 13. There are twenty-six vacancies in the corps and the prospects are that most of them will be filled by the examination.

The transport Thomas arrived at Manila April 2, with Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry and fourteen officers and 293 casuals.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Unusual interest was attached to the graduating exercises of the Naval Medical School, which occurred in Washington, D.C., on April 2. The certificates of the School were presented by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Carroll R. Baker and Cliff C. Wilson, the honor men of the class, were called out of alphabetical order and received special commendation from the Secretary. Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted delivered an address in which he not only discussed the career that is laid out for the members of the class, but said many things which will be of great interest to the younger medical officers in the Navy. Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, delivered the address of the occasion. Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, in command of the Naval Medical School, introduced the speakers, and Chaplain George L. Bayard, U.S.N., gave the invocation. The Marine Band furnished music for the occasion.

Secretary Daniels spoke briefly, but most effectively, upon the subject of a young man's call to some particular profession, illustrating this idea by citing the case of his own son, who at seven or eight years of age said when urged to follow the profession of his father, "Why, mother, I was born to be a doctor." "You young gentlemen," said the Secretary, "are to be congratulated that you heard the call to minister. There is no other call in life worth while. You are to minister to men, and you are to minister chiefly to young men. Out of the sixty thousand men in our Navy most of them are boys. I never go on a battleship or into a navy yard that I am not impressed with the youth of the Service. And, therefore, every man who holds a position as officer owes a peculiar responsibility and has a peculiar opportunity. As you enter into this Service in a place with more opportunity to do good than any other officer I envy you the access you will have to the hearts of sixty thousand ambitious, earnest young men, who have gone out from their homes in response to the call of their country. You will have access to the hearts of men that no other than the chaplain can reach. I have never known a doctor who desired to lift up young men about him who did not succeed in large measure, and as you go on your ships and as these young men come to you I pray God that you may treat them with such love and may see in them so much of the Angel that you may draw them into higher living as you minister to our boys. If we could have in all our Navy the spirit which I find so large among our physicians in every branch of it, every boy who comes into the Service would feel that he is not only expected to do his duty, but to keep his body clean, and it is to you more than to Congress or the President or the captains to see that the young man of the Navy is to be physically strong and fit, and to abstain from those vices that drag him down, and I challenge you this morning, if you wish to write your names in the annals of your profession, a profession that has produced men—great men who have served men for the love of humanity—that you will take into your hearts the ambitions and the hopes of the young chaps who come into the Navy ready to be moulded by you into clean living and high thinking."

SURGEON GENERAL BRAISTED'S ADDRESS.

In his address to the graduating class Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted said, in part:

"For your encouragement I am pleased to be able to tell you that our Navy—medically—never was on a better footing than it is to-day. This has followed many years of earnest, constant effort. We are in the midst of a reorganization which is gradually, but surely, tending toward a solution of many vital problems.

"To-day each battleship has its sanitary organization, more completely provided for and carried out than any civil community.

"Never has the splendid opportunity for medico-military work been so great as at present. Not only the medico-military minds, but the laity, both of the Service and the country at large, are awake to the importance of medico-military problems.

"In the Service you must be ready to meet any medical or sanitary situation, in any part of the world in which you may happen to be. You must be not only the general practitioner, but also the specialist in diseases of the skin and the eye; you must be prepared to give the most modern treatment to mother and child; you must be the obstetrician and gynecologist.

"It is in the broad field of preventive medicine that the military surgeon has accomplished so much. Through preventive medicine in the Army and Navy typhoid fever has been abolished. Our ships are models of hygiene. Nowhere can be found the same careful precautions surrounding human life that obtain on a great battleship, with the result that health and an efficient personnel are always ready for the demands of the Service.

"Naval surgeons must, to some extent, know men and learn to command them; but command by naval surgeons is limited generally to the sick and their attendants, and such command requires a disposition adapted to these conditions, a peculiar temperamental fitness that is often not found. With decision there must be patience; with inflexible rules must be kindness; with discipline, sympathetic appreciation of the situation, in order that military necessity may not create injustice to the sick and the weakened in body and mind. The naval surgeon must often be the only city of refuge for the unfortunate, the homesick, the wayward, as well as the diseased and crippled. He decides often what is malicious wickedness, disregard of regulations, or wilful conduct, as contrasted with minds perverted by disease, lack of comprehension, or the result of trials of mind and body that cause seeming infractions which are really morbid outbreaks. How broad must be the mind that must decide in cases such as these.

"But perhaps of even greater importance than these professional qualifications are those of a moral nature. The naval surgeon must be a man of undoubted veracity, untarnished morality, conscientious to a degree, of passable social attainments; for, as is the case with all military personnel, our naval medical officers must reflect and represent the country in whose service they have the honor to be. Especially abroad among foreign nations does integrity of life make or mar the nation represented by any military body. Among the uncivilized and nations of low order our lives should stand out particularly as examples of Christian living and morality. No man is fit to be an officer in the Navy who has not the highest sense of patriotism, devotion to duty and love of his native land.

"We are fortunate to have with us to-day some of the greatest men the Medical Department has ever known, men who have given their lives and earnest effort

to make possible this great and beneficent arm of the naval service. Foremost among them is our beloved and respected Surgeon General Rixey, than whom no one individual has ever accomplished more, or perhaps ever will, for the medical service of the country.

"The appreciation of our retiring Surgeon General Stokes has been the subject of special comment by the Secretary of the Navy, and is well known to you. And last, but not least, we have with us our Secretary, showing his deep and kindly interest in each and every one of you, and whose daily life should be to us all the best and highest example we can have to carry us on to the greatest attainments in our life work."

DR. WHITE'S PHILOSOPHY.

William A. White, M.D., Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, made a philosophical address, in the course of which he said: "The applications of medicine to military problems constitute your specialty—military medicine—and comprise a wide field of technical practice from ship sanitation to such a vital problem, for example, as how to deal with the conditions that develop in the turrets from the rapid fire of the big guns dependent upon the back draft of poisonous gases from the powder combustion.

"While we are considering all this parallel differentiation of the battleship and its personnel we must not lose sight of the fact that the whole object of it all is an efficient fighting machine in actual warfare. When this time arrives the line officer becomes at once the incarnation of the nation, and it is his duty first and above all else to fight to win. But during times of peace his duty and also the duty of the medical officers, as of all others in command, is to develop those of whom they have control to the highest point of individual and group efficiency.

"Efficiency is no longer measured, as of old, in terms of muscle and brawn, but in terms of delicacy of nervous adjustment, accuracy of perception, judgment, reliability, character—in short, in psychological terms. To determine the fitness of the several men for their several tasks, to keep the fighting machinery pulsing with life in every part is almost wholly a psychological problem, and while the line officer has his share in its solution, it is peculiarly a problem for the physician. It is necessary for the personnel to measure up to a higher standard of individual responsibility.

"With respect to certain questions, the power in the hands of the medical man, if rightly used and backed up by the absolute authority of knowledge, is very great. The lives of untold numbers of men and issues of the greatest national importance might conceivably depend upon a single man, and it is clearly one of the duties of the physician to see that such a man shall not have attained to such a position except by a way that was protected so thoroughly at every point that he is bound to be fit mentally as well as physically to measure up to the stresses he will have to stand.

"This is a matter of very great importance. I believe that all questions of efficiency should receive a new rating, so to speak, and that efficiency should always be considered as under conditions of stress; that is, conditions of war. A man may be quite able to get along all right, in fact to perform his duties with marked efficiency in time of peace, who would break completely under the stresses of war. This has long been realized as true of the physical, but we must begin now to realize it as equally true of the mental, especially as the game of war comes more and more to be played with the brains."

THE GRADUATES.

The following are the graduating class:

Carroll R. Baker, Washington, D.C.; Cliff C. Wilson, The Grove, Texas; George W. Calver, 207 A street, S.E., Washington, D.C.; Daniel Hunt, Ripley, Miss.; Claude W. Carr, La Porte, Mo.; Howard Priest, Philadelphia, Pa.; John S. Saurman, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. E. Beddoe, 324 South Main avenue, Scranton, Pa.; Robert L. Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.; T. A. Ratliff, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Lehrfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Riordan, Hannibal, Mo.; Ovid C. Foote, Roaring River, N.C.; Martin B. Hiden, Fork Union, Va.

Arthur E. Younie, Winlock, Wash.; Louis H. Roddis, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank H. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colo.; John Buckley, Portland, Ore.; Frederick Ceres, Newark, N.J.; Horace V. Cornett, Spring Valley, Va.; James E. Bobbitt, Bloomington, Ind.; William H. Massey, Reno, Nev.; Harvey R. McAllister, Gettysburg, Pa.; Walter C. Espach, Cincinnati, Ohio; Howard A. Tribou, Rockport, Me.; Thomas A. Fortescue, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. Hetfield, Brookland, D.C.; Jesse B. Helm, White Pine, Tenn.; Walter L. Haworth, New York, N.Y.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list March 28, 1914, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Illinois Feb. 12, 1851, and at the time of his retirement was No. 4 among the colonels of the Quartermaster Corps, and is an old Indian campaigner. Colonel Von Schrader was appointed to the Army as second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, in 1873, and served with the 12th until April, 1893, when he went to the Q.M.D. After serving at Angel Island and Alcatraz he was ordered to Nevada, where he took part in the Bannock war against hostile Indians in the 12th Infantry. From 1875 to 1881 he was in Arizona in constant field duty in the various Indian fights at that time against the Apaches. During that time also he commanded a company of Indian Scouts for two successive years in the field, and had honorable mention for his services against hostile Indians at Fort McDowell, Yuma, Whipple Barracks and San Bernardino. He was made regimental quartermaster from 1885 till 1890, when he took part in the Wounded Knee fight in 1871. He served as quartermaster at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, till 1893, when he was appointed captain and quartermaster, Q.M. Corps. Served at Jeffersonville, Ind., Schuylkill Arsenal and Detroit till the outbreak of the Spanish War, when he was made Chief Q.M. on Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff, when he built and organized the camp of the 7th Corps at Jacksonville, Fla. Afterwards he was transferred to General Graham's staff at Camp Meade, Pa. Next he was depot Q.M. in New York city. In 1902 he went to the Philippines, where as Chief Q.M. he served with General Sumner in Zamboanga for one year, and the two succeeding years was depot Q.M. in Manila. From 1905 to 1909 he was depot Q.M. in St. Louis, Mo., with the exception of one year in Washington on duty in the Quartermaster General's office. From 1909 till 1914 he was Chief Q.M. in San Francisco, Western Division. While at Camp Meade, Pa., in 1899 he made the largest transportation of troops in the shortest time on record in transferring

to the 2d Corps all the troops at that time at Camp Meade. At his own request he asked for retirement on disability, having over forty years' service. His last duty was as Chief Q.M. of the Western Department, under General Murray.

Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., due for promotion to colonel by the retirement of Colonel Von Schrader, was born in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1864. He is a son of Capt. John M. Carson, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Civil War, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1885, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry. He was promoted as lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, in 1891, was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1892, appointed captain and A.Q.M. in 1897, promoted to major, Q.M., in 1903, and lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M. General, June 7, 1910. During the war with Spain he served as major and chief quartermaster of Volunteers from May 17, 1898, to May 1, 1901. Colonel Carson's first duty after graduation was on the frontier and in the field at Fort Reno, Indian Territory. He also served as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri from December, 1885, to August, 1890, and was adjutant at the Military Academy from Sept. 1, 1890, to August, 1895. He also served as adjutant of the 5th Cavalry, and among subsequent duties he was constructing quartermaster at Fort Hamilton, was assistant to the chief quartermaster at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., from April to July, 1898. He was acting chief quartermaster of the 1st Army Corps from July 11 to Sept. 14, 1898, was chief quartermaster of the U.S. troops in Porto Rico to September, 1898, and was quartermaster at headquarters of U.S. troops in Porto Rico and was disbursing officer of the U.S. Commission for the evacuation of Porto Rico from Sept. 5 to Oct. 18, 1898, and was acting chief quartermaster and depot quartermaster of the Department of Porto Rico to Nov. 30, 1898. He was in charge of the transport Thomas, which was engaged in transporting the 47th U.S. Volunteers from New York to Manila via the Suez Canal, and also conveyed the remains of Gen. H. W. Lawton and other officers to San Francisco Jan. 30, 1900. He served in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, was quartermaster and disbursing officer at the U.S. Military Academy, and post quartermaster and was in charge of the improvements of the Military Academy. His last post of duty was at Manila, P.I.

Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the Service on March 26, 1914. He was born April 29, 1856, in the District of Columbia. He entered the Army as a private in the Signal Corps, July 10, 1878, serving in that corps until June 12, 1885, as an enlisted man. He was appointed major and paymaster in the Army, April 3, 1899, was promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general, Sept. 4, 1907, and colonel and assistant paymaster general, Aug. 16, 1911.

Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel, March 27, 1914, by the retirement of Vinson, was born in Arizona, July 30, 1866. He served as major and additional paymaster of Volunteers from May, 1898, to May, 1901, and accepted the appointment of major and paymaster in the U.S. Army, May 10, 1901. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general, March 4, 1909.

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Cavalry, U.S.A., at present serving a detail as Inspector General, with station at Chicago, Ill., will retire for age April 25, 1914. He was born in North Carolina, April 25, 1850, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1871, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Cavalry. He remained an officer of the 6th until Jan. 23, 1900, when he was promoted major, 3d Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 8th Cavalry, Feb. 25, 1903, and colonel, Aug. 31, 1906. He was detailed Inspector General July 30, 1912. Colonel Kingsbury during the first twenty years of his service was almost continually on frontier duty and scouting against the Indians at various posts in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. He also took part in the expedition to Indian Territory Nov. 21, 1874, to February, 1875. He was in the rifle competition July to September, 1879, and was inspector of target ranges, Department of Arizona, in 1880. He was also with the rifle team of the Division of the Pacific from July 27 to Nov. 23, 1880. Colonel Kingsbury, after serving so many years in the West, was ordered to Governors Island in 1890, where he served as inspector of small-arms practice and engineer officer of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East. During the war with Spain, after being with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ga., and Tampa, Fla., he served in the campaign against Santiago and in Cuba, being in command of a squadron. He was engaged in the battle of San Juan and in the operations and siege of Santiago, and subsequent service included duty at Huntsville, Ala., Fort Riley, Kas., commanding the post at Fort Myer, and he left for the Philippine Islands in 1900. He was in command of the station at Badoc and in command of the 3d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry at Santa Maria. He was a member of the G.C.M. and Military Commission at Vigan, P.I., was on duty at Lavog, P.I., and was acting inspector general, Division of the Philippines. After returning to the United States in 1902 he served at the Presidio and Fort Assiniboine, and was later in command of Fort Sill, Okla. He was in command of the Jefferson Guards at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., from March to October, 1904. He left the States on a second tour in the Philippines with the 1st Squadron of the 8th Cavalry in June, 1905, and returned to the United States in 1907, going to Fort Robinson, Neb.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Roxie Doniphan were married in the First Baptist Church at Alexandria, Va., March 25, 1914, the double ring service being performed. Lieut. Cedric M. S. Skene, Coast Art., U.S.A., was best man, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. The maid of honor was the bride's cousin, Miss Lucy G. Webb. The ushers included Lieuts. D. C. Cordier, C. U. Edwards, J. H. Lindt and O. L. Spiller, all Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Washington, Md. A largely attended reception was held at Elks Hall after the marriage. Lieutenant Swan is stationed at Fort Armstrong, H.T. On March 26 at the Hotel Astor, New York, Miss Georgia Wolfe, of South Norwalk, Conn., gave a luncheon to eighteen guests, announcing her engagement to Lieut. Edward Roth, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The luncheon was carried out entirely in the Army colors. In the center of the table was a huge cannon of spun sugar, embanked by yellow roses. At the place of each guest were Army ribbons extending to the mouth of the cannon, where were concealed favors of gold pins in the shape of cross guns. Miss Wolfe's favor was her engagement ring. The place-cards were unique and original in design, being Army buttons engraved with each guest's

name. Those invited were the Misses Cornelia Blackburn, Florence de Cardenas, Mabel de Cardenas, Leita Crampton, Jeanette Ferguson, Janet and Eleana Ford, Ada McDaniel, Priscilla Phelan, Marion Rawson, Gladys Schroeder, Myrel Stanley, Elizabeth and Hillary Thomas, Edna Thomas, Dorothy Wheeler, Louise Lyons, Mrs. George Fox.

The engagement of Miss Louise Culberson Lawton, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lawton, of Annapolis, to Ensign Oliver W. Bagby, U.S.N., was announced March 30 at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hines, wife of Comdr. John F. Hines. The engagement of Miss Frances Lawton, elder sister of Louise, to Ensign E. L. Gayhart, U.S.N., was announced some time ago, but the wedding was deferred because of the absence of the prospective bridegroom with the fleet in Mexican waters. Those at the luncheon besides the hostess and mother of the bride-to-be included the following: Miss Mary D. Williams, Miss Mary P. Welch, Anita Cresap, Mary L. Davis, Dagney Nelson, Frances and Katherine Lawton, their guest, Miss Elvira Johnston, of Kentucky, and Miss Agnes Hall.

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Coppinger Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Smith, were married in Washington, D.C., April 1, 1914, by the Rev. Robert Talbot, of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Immediately afterward they started for New York on the way to Guantánamo, Cuba, to which place the bridegroom had recently been detailed. Dr. Spear has for some time been attached to the medical school of the Naval Hospital at Washington. He was also a member of the examining board for medical officers. Mrs. Spear, who is a surgical nurse, was for several years on duty in the operating room of the hospital.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. James Dexter Adams, U.S.N., have sent out invitations for the wedding breakfast of their daughter, Edmonia Mason, and Dr. Richard A. Kearny, U.S.P.H.S., on Tuesday, April 21, at half-past twelve o'clock, at their residence, 1636 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. The wedding ceremony will take place at twelve o'clock in the presence of only the immediate family and relatives. Miss Adams made her debut in Washington two seasons ago and has been a great favorite in the younger set.

Mrs. Philip Gray Wales, of Menlo Park, Cal., wife of Major Wales, U.S.A., has announced the engagement of her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Geraldine Forbis, to Mr. James Howell, son of Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Howell, U.S.A. Mr. Howell is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1907, and gave up his naval career to become an engineer. The wedding will take place on Saturday, April 4, at Menlo Park, Cal.

An engagement of interest to Service people is that of Miss Evelyn Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., to Mr. John Lyman Cox, of Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Jackson is a sister of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired.

Ensign John R. Palmer, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, who desired to get married April 4, but whose plans seemed likely to be held up on account of his ship duties, has been rescued from all worry by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. When Mr. Daniels heard of the matter he took prompt action to enable Ensign Palmer to reach Washington in time to be married at the time arranged—Saturday, April 4. The Delaware is at target practice off the Virginia Capes. She was to have returned to Hampton Roads in time to permit Ensign Palmer to reach Washington Friday or Saturday. She has been delayed in practice, however, and is still at sea. When these facts were called to the Secretary's attention he directed that Ensign Palmer be sent to Hampton Roads in time to take a boat for Washington, April 2. The Delaware will have finished practice by that time. Ensign Palmer is to be married to Miss Emma G. Reed, daughter of Charles E. Reed, of 85 East Capitol street, Washington. This is the third case in which Secretary Daniels has come to the relief of officers threatened with postponements of their weddings.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore George Leland Dyer, U.S.N., retired, who was appointed as the first Governor of Guam, died at Winter Park, Fla., April 2, 1914, of heart disease. Commodore Dyer was born in Calais, Me., in 1849, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Maine in 1866. He was graduated in June, 1870, and saw a variety of service. After having served aboard vessels in the European and South Atlantic Stations, he was sent to the Naval Academy as an instructor of mathematics and remained there for three years, ending in 1880. He was assigned to the Despatch for a special surveying cruise in the Gulf of Samana, West Indies, and on his return in 1883 was sent to the Hydrographic Office as an assistant to the Hydrographer. He remained in that position for five years, and was then made Hydrographer in charge. In January, 1890, Commodore Dyer was ordered to the flagship Charleston for duty as flag lieutenant on the staff of the late Rear Admiral George Brown, at the Pacific Station. In 1893 he was assigned to duty as head of the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1896. He served on board the Massachusetts for a year beginning in June, 1896, and after a period of special duty was appointed Naval Attaché at Madrid, Spain. He was in that position when the Spanish American War was declared. He saw active service in command of the gunboat Stranger, in maintaining the blockade off Havana, and following the war served as commander of the navy yard at Charleston, S.C., and the naval station at Port Royal, S.C. He was retired June 30, 1903, on his own application. He had eighteen years and three months' sea duty and twenty years and nine months' shore duty.

Col. George G. Hunt, U.S.A., retired, died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 8, 1914. He was born in the District of Columbia Sept. 1, 1835, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Cavalry on March 27, 1861. The designation of the regiment was changed to the 4th Cavalry later in that year. He was promoted captain, 4th Cavalry, in 1862; major, 1st Cavalry, in 1870; lieutenant colonel, 10th Cavalry, in 1887; colonel, 2d Cavalry, in 1891, and was retired at his own request on May 31, 1898, after thirty years' service.

Major Algernon S. M. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, who died at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1914, was born in Pennsylvania on May 9, 1831, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861. He was honorably mustered out on July 31, 1861, and the following day was ap-

pointed lieutenant colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was severely wounded, and became colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers the latter part of 1862. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in April, 1863, and in December, 1863, was appointed an ordnance storekeeper in the Army. In 1866 he was given the rank of captain, and was retired for disability in the line of duty in 1894, and was advanced to major on the retired list in 1904.

Col. W. H. Christ, formerly Adjutant General of the Iowa National Guard, died at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., March 30, 1914. Colonel Christ was superintendent of the National Cemetery at Pineville, La.

Mrs. Agnes Euphemia Blatchford, whose death in the ninety-fourth year of her age at the home of her grand-niece, Mrs. George Yates Gilbert, at Wastena Park, Ridgewood, N.J., March 23, 1910, we briefly noted in our last issue, was descended from distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary stock, from which she inherited remarkable physical and mental vigor. Her mother, Agnes Freneau Leadbeater, lived to the age of ninety-eight. She was born at Freneau, N.J., on Oct. 21, 1820, at the home of her grandfather, Philip Freneau, the poet of the American Revolution, and there spent many of the early years of a very happy family life. Mrs. Blatchford was the widow of Dr. Samuel Blatchford, of Troy, N.Y., and was one of six children. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Catherine Biddle, mother of E. R. Biddle, of New York, and Clement Biddle, of Philadelphia, and also by two sons, Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th U.S. Inf., and Thomas W. Blatchford, of Chicago, and by one grandson, Carter Blatchford. She died in the full possession of her faculties and was sturdy up to her last few hours. She was stricken with paralysis March 21, and passed away in sleep and painlessly Monday afternoon, March 23.

Mrs. W. J. Gohn, mother of Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 19th U.S. Inf., died at East St. Louis, Ill., on March 28, 1914.

Sergt. Isaac J. Mills, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., retired, died at Detroit, Mich., March 26, 1914. He served fifteen years in Company H, 23d U.S. Infantry; five years in Company H, 19th Infantry, and ten years in the Ordnance Corps. Sergeant Mills was a man of exceptional character and a thorough soldier. He made Detroit his home since his retirement, Jan. 31, 1908.

Engr. Thomas C. Jones, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died suddenly at Fort Howard, Md., on Feb. 19, 1914, of heart disease. "His death was a great shock to those who knew him," writes a correspondent, "to all of whom he was endeared by his high abilities, his faithful performance of duty, and his unflinching kindness. Engineer Jones had had over twenty-three years' service—ten years in Battery H, 4th Artillery, with which he served in Cuba during the Santiago campaign; more than seven years as ordnance sergeant, and six years as engineer, Coast Artillery Corps. He leaves a widow and three children. Funeral services were held on Feb. 21 in the post hall at Fort Howard, attended by representatives of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias from Baltimore and Sparrows Point and by the residents of the post. After the services, accompanied by the officers and men of Fort Howard, the body was escorted with full military honors to the boat and taken to Fort Monroe, for burial at Hampton."

Mr. Joseph E. Fiske, father of Capt. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Schenectady, N.Y., March 31, 1914.

The funeral of Mr. Fenton Lee Duval took place at Annapolis, Md., April 1. He was the brother of Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, Cav., U.S.A. Mr. Duval was in his forty-second year, and died from heart failure in Washington, D.C., some time on Sunday night, March 29. He was discovered dead in his rooms early Monday morning.

Pierre Proal Hurlbut, who died of pneumonia at Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1914, aged sixty-six, was the son of the late Samuel Hurlbut and Evalina Proal, and father of Mrs. William Henry Powell, the Wellmore, 2170 Broadway, New York city, and of Harry David Hurlbut, at whose home he died. Mr. Hurlbut was a veteran of the Civil War, having been first a member of the 14th Connecticut Volunteers and later of the Signal Corps. For several years after the war he was engaged in railroad engineering in the South. After that, entering the government service again, he was for more than twenty years assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the fortifications at Forts Totten and Hancock, New York Harbor, from which work he retired only last year. "Mr. Hurlbut," writes a correspondent, "was a Christian gentleman, much beloved and known everywhere for the sweetness and gentleness of his nature and the absolute uprightness of his character in all his dealings."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry K. Cage, of Newport, are visiting in Washington.

A daughter was born at Boise Barracks, Idaho, March 28, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Davis, U.S.A.

Comdr. and Mrs. Reginald Belknap were dinner hosts in Newport on March 31 in celebration of their wedding anniversary.

A daughter, Anne Hitchcock Sims, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Feb. 25, 1914.

A son, Walter Vincent Combs, jr., was born to the wife of Ensign W. V. Combs, U.S.N., at New York city March 27, 1914.

Capt. Henry M. Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have returned to Portland, Me., after visits in both Washington and New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S. Naval Attaché at Berlin, gave a short talk on the U.S. Navy before the American Luncheon Club of Berlin on April 1.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, young daughter and nurse are spending April at the Brexton, Baltimore, after a visit to Judge and Mrs. Gaither, Mrs. Townsend's parents.

Mrs. Arthur S. Pearson, wife of Chief Gunner Pearson, U.S.N., recovering from a serious illness of pleuropneumonia, is at the Hollywood, Southern Pines, N.C.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, debutante daughter of Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth in Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Henry Leonard, U.S.A., of Washington, is spending a few days at the Wolcott, New York city.

A son, Ernest Joseph Blankenship, jr., was born to the wife of Ensign E. J. Blankenship, U.S.N., recently.

Lieut. William T. Mallison, U.S.N., arrived in New York on board the S.S. Olympic from Southampton on March 25.

A son, Louis P. Wenzell, jr., was born at Portsmouth, Va., March 30, 1914, to the wife of Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, U.S.N.

A daughter, Lydia Lane Foster, was born at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 26, to the wife of Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis announce the birth of a son, Roscoe C. Davis, jr., at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1914.

Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mertz are in New York, and are staying at the Hotel Wolcott. They will go to Washington before returning to Annapolis.

Col. Warren P. Newcomb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newcomb, of Boston, who are staying at the Wolcott, New York, N.Y., will leave shortly to spend Easter at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Major Peter Murray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis, wife of Major Milton F. Davis, U.S.A., were registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, during the past week.

Col. H. M. Cronkhite, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cronkhite leave New York April 4 for their country place, Wondere, Essex, Conn. They will remain there during the Easter holidays.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., has been detailed as Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Rome, for which place he and Mrs. Train and their two sons will sail shortly.

Miss Helen Josephine Price, daughter of Major and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, 23d U.S. Inf., is a patient at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Miss Price is a student at Mount St. Ursula Academy, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi, after a short visit in Washington is now the house guest of Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts and Miss Shonts, of New York, at their villa in Grove Park, Asheville, N.C.

Lieut. Arthur Eugene Johnson, Minnesota National Guard, and Mrs. Johnson are happy in the arrival of an eleven-pound son to Mrs. Johnson at Minneapolis, Minn., March 9, 1914. Lieutenant Johnson is a brother of Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 2d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Peter Murray, wife of Major Murray, West Point, who was called to Washington by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, wife of Colonel Kennedy, has been staying at the Dresden apartment house while in Washington.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., left Newport, R.I., for Boston, on March 20, where he delivered an address at the Harvard Union the following night. Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick were the guests of honor at a reception given by Prof. and Mrs. Albert B. Hart in Cambridge this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Micks Clinton, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner in honor of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Barnett in Washington on March 24. Senator and Mrs. Shafroth, former Senator and Mrs. Butler, Col. and Mrs. E. K. Cole, U.S.M.C., and Capt. and Mrs. Wells, U.S.N., were among the guests.

Ernest E. V. Douredoure, a former lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, was adjudged insane at Philadelphia, Pa., after he failed in an attempt to commit suicide, and tried to shoot a physician who was administering emetics. Douredoure is a member of a well known Germantown family, and has caused considerable trouble by his eccentricities.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., are rejoicing over the birth of a little daughter to their daughter, Mrs. Victor S. Foster, and Lieutenant Foster, 15th U.S. Cav., on March 26, at their home at Fort Bliss, Texas. The newcomer has been named Lydia Lane Foster, after her great-grandmother, Lydia Spencer Lane, a noted pioneer of the Lone Star State.

The March meeting of the Army and Navy Girls' Club of California was held with Miss Pond, 2621 Ridge road, Berkeley, on Saturday, March 21. A dozen members were present, being entertained with a most novel sort of "indoor garden party," Miss Morrison and Miss Arnold being the lucky prize winners. Dainty refreshments were served, and a most delightful afternoon was enjoyed by all.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Military Academy will be celebrated by its alumni association at a dinner and banquet on Saturday night, April 18, 1914, at Murray's, Forty-second street, near Broadway, New York city, in the "Peacock Room," beginning at 7:30 p.m. The dinner will cost \$5 per plate, and remittances should be sent at once to L. Roberts Walton, Army and Navy Club, 107 West Forty-third street, New York city.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont tendered his resignation on March 31 as a member of the Republican National Committee from Delaware at a special meeting of the Republican State Committee. General du Pont gave as a reason that increasing demands upon his time by his business prevented him from giving proper attention to political matters. He stated that he had forwarded his resignation to the National Committee. The State Committee did not accept the resignation.

Among the boxholders at the ball to be given at the Washington Navy Yard for the benefit of the Army and Navy League on Easter Monday night will be the President and Mrs. Wilson, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Thomas S. Walsh, Mrs. Julian James, Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett and Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon.

In the audience at the premiere performance of "The Man Who Would Live" at the Columbia Theater, in Washington, on March 30, were the President and Miss Eleanor Wilson, Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, who entertained a box party, including Mrs. John Speel, Miss Hitchcock and Miss Emily Beatty; Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Miss Judge, Capt. Frank Halford, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Halford, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. William H. Driggs, Miss Natalie Driggs, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall and Miss Maitland Marshall and Mrs. Wrey Farwell.

A son was born to Ensign and Mrs. Radford Moses, U.S.N., on March 31, at Boston, Mass.

Comdr. Robert G. Peck, U.S.N., sailed on the S.S. Lusitania from New York for Liverpool on March 30.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., will open their summer home at Jamestown, R.I., early in May.

Mrs. MacMillan, of West Point, is the guest of her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, A.G. Dept., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong, who has been spending some time in Washington, has joined Captain Armstrong, 9th Cav., U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson, formerly U.S. Naval Attaché in Chile, and Mrs. Johnson have arrived in Washington and taken an apartment at the Portland.

Mrs. Harry G. Cole, widow of Major Cole, U.S.A., and her small son, Loren Fletcher Cole, recently returned to their S street home, in Washington, after spending the winter in Florida.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at Fort Myer, Va., on March 26. Captain Sheridan is the son of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer will spend part of the summer as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cameron McK. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral Winslow, U.S.N., at her home in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. A. C. Kail and small son, wife of Lieut. A. C. Kail, U.S.N., will leave Chicago about April 10 for San Diego, Cal., to await the arrival of Lieutenant Kail's ship, the U.S.S. New Orleans.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, who have been for the last few months at Hillbourne Club, Katonah, N.Y., have returned to Boston and are now in their apartment at the Charlesgate.

Miss Esther Foote, daughter of Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., will spend the Easter holidays as the guest of Mrs. E. Bowman Leaf in Philadelphia, Pa., where many entertainments have been planned in her honor.

Miss Isabelle Magruder, who has been spending the past month in Bermuda, returned to Washington this week and joined her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder, at their residence on Jefferson place.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., will entertain informally at bridge in honor of Miss Edna Tyler, of New London, Conn., on April 4, at her apartment at the Cordova, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cassatt, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who are spending the early spring at the Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga., were hosts at an elaborate dinner at the Country Club there last week. Mr. Cassatt was formerly a captain in the U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., until recently commander of the Hawaiian Department, arrived April 1 at San Francisco from Honolulu en route to Washington, where he will assume the post of President of the Army War College.

Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., has been spending a short leave with his family at their home on Beals street, Brookline, Mass. Comdr. and Mrs. Kittelle entertained informally at supper on March 22 in celebration of the former's birthday.

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Crowell, wife of Ensign Crowell, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a supper party given at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., following the Saturday night dance on March 28, by Mr. James McMinnamin, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Comdr. John K. Robison, U.S.N., formerly in command of the Dixie, relieved Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., as inspector of ordnance at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., March 26. Commander Robison is ordered to command the Cleveland on the Pacific coast.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Borden have disposed of their house, 1801 California avenue, Washington, D.C., where they have resided since the Colonel's retirement from active service, and have moved into their new residence, 2306 Tracy place, N.W., on the heights between Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues, Washington.

Miss Barbara Meister, the daughter of 1st Lieut. W. B. Meister, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Davis, Alaska, has been elected queen of the All Alaska Sweepstake Dog Sled Races. Her Royal Highness holds a very unique and distinguished honor, inasmuch as there is much rivalry for the throne in Alaska.

A picture of Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, wife of Lieutenant Commander MacArthur, U.S.N., is published in the Washington Post for March 29. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. MacArthur are spending the winter at their residence, 1854 Kalorama road, Washington, where Lieutenant Commander MacArthur is on duty with the General Board.

The World-Herald, of Omaha, Neb., has published a pamphlet showing how Omaha rebuilt in one year the district devastated by a tornado on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. Among the thirty photographs illustrating the volume is one of three Army officers described as "men of the hour"—Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M. Corps, Major J. D. L. Hartman, Q.M. Corps, and Lieut. Frederic C. Test, Infantry.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Lucy Jones, sister of Capt. Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., received the guests at the last of the series of the dansants which have been held in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Monday afternoons during Lent for the benefit of the Navy Relief. The dansants have been most popular, and have proved a financial as well as a social success.

Col. Moreton Gage, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, was host at a stag dinner of sixteen covers in Washington on March 28, when his guests included the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Major Gen. W. W. Waterspoon, U.S.A., Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, Captain Grant; the Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Commander Burstyn; Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Capt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A.

Mrs. Howze and Mrs. Miller, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., entertained about fifty guests with a thé dansant March 26 for Miss Margaret Read. Capt. and Mrs. James McKinlay and Lieut. and Mrs. Emil Laurson honored Miss Read with dinner parties. Lieutenant Read gave his sister a dinner March 26 at the Officers' Club. Lieutenant Viner complimented Miss Read at the thé dansant at the Patten March 27 in the afternoon. Capt. and

Mrs. Amos gave her a dinner on the night of March 27, followed by a dance, Major and Mrs. Rowell being host. Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler entertained Monday night, March 30, with a supper for Miss Read.

The District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, U.S.A., at its April meeting at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., nominated as officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Gilbert C. Kniffin; senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; recorder, Thomas H. McKee; register, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; treasurer, William B. Thompson; chancellor, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., and chaplain, Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A., retired. For council: P.A. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A., retired, Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U.S.A., retired, Grahame H. Powell and Sheridan Ferree. In a speech Albert Johnson, M.C. from Washington, declared that the action of the House of Representatives upon the Panama Canal tolls question is "un-American." Others making brief addresses included Sheridan Ferree and J. A. Emery.

Mr. George R. Boynton, who has been described by Gustav Kobbe as "The Painter Laureate of the Army and Navy," has added to his achievements a three-fourths length, life size figure of Admiral Sigsbee, now on exhibition at his studio in the Sherwood Studios, on Fifty-seventh street, New York city. The Admiral is represented as standing, in full dress naval uniform, against a wine color curtain, partly drawn to disclose a suggestion of the sea and the Maine. Among the artist's Service portraits the best known are those of Gens. Alexander S. Webb, Anson G. McCook, James Grant Wilson, just purchased by the New York Geological and Biographical Society; T. F. Rodenbough, F. D. Grant and Stewart L. Woodford, and of Admiral Coughlin, at the Union League Club of New York, and Gen. William S. Worth. Among Mr. Boynton's other characteristic works are portraits of Gen. George Moore Smith, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, Col. William G. Bates, Col. Charles F. Homer, Col. Eugene Conklin, Major Charles E. Lydecker and Major Augustus Conover, N.G.N.Y.

THE QUESTION OF HORSE SHOWS.

The question whether any money can be expended from the Army appropriation for defraying expenses for attending horse shows will have to be settled in conference. The House put in the bill a prohibition of such expenditure and the Senate struck this prohibition out, after listening to a statement by Secretary Garrison and General Wood. General Wood showed that there was no favoritism in the selection of officers to attend these shows, and Secretary Garrison declared that it was not a matter in which the pleasure of a few officers was concerned, but that "we need just that sort of representation to the people in order that they may appreciate the fine work the Army does in any line that it takes up."

"Our present trouble," the Secretary said, "is that the people either know nothing about the Army or else what little they do know is unfavorable, and if you can show them the favorable side it is highly desirable. It was perfectly amazing, when I made an inspection trip last summer, to find the difference in sentiment when we got into a locality that had seen the Army in action. In California they had recently had the big forest fires, and the Army practically saved that situation for them. They would give the Army everything. Then we would go into another community where they had nothing but an indifferent knowledge respecting the Army, where they had their Army post within five or ten miles, and they knew nothing about it and cared nothing about it, and then you can go into a community where they have a flood and the Army jumps in and brings order out of chaos, and the Army could have anything they wanted. Then go down to Omaha, and they will tell you that it was the Army that saved the town from general disaster and looting. We really cannot afford to miss getting a proper aspect of the Army in the people's minds, from the real plutocrat to the fellow who stands on the curb and watches the fellows go by. I am as anti-military as anybody may be in the sense that I never have and never want to defend a large standing Army, but I do think we ought to have an Army of at least the number that we now have and of such character that it can be utilized as a training school for a reserve corps and to have appropriated for it whatever it needs to make it a better and more efficient organization."

"One of the great things in sending these officers to the so-called horse shows and also county fairs," said General Wood, "and it is exactly a similar proposition, is, first, to exhibit in the country fair the type of horses that we consider the ideal military type; that is, to help breeders to know what kind of horses we want. The second result is that at the big so-called horse shows we come in contact with the best riders in the world. When we first started into this we were ridiculously beaten; we were not in it at all, and it was very humiliating to find our officers in the lower ranks of horsemanship. I do not mean to say that they could not stay on the horses, but they knew little of the higher art of equitation. Now, I think it has developed so that the Army has a better knowledge of horsemanship and is probably thirty per cent. better in this than it was ten years ago."

THE TANGLE OVER ULSTER.

There came a pause in the Army-Ulster flurry in Great Britain during the past week, owing to a dramatic coup on March 30 by Premier Asquith, following the second and positive resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seely as Secretary of State for War. The Premier accepted the resignation and then announced to the astonished House of Commons that he had decided to take over the office of War Secretary himself. This is the first time in British history that a Prime Minister has held also the War Secretaryship. In accordance with British practice in the event of a member of Parliament accepting an office of profit under the Crown, it is necessary for the Premier to resign his seat in Parliament in order to receive the sanction of a voting constituency; consequently Mr. Asquith will present himself for election at East Fife, Scotland, which he has represented in Parliament since the beginning of his political career in 1886.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, having definitively declined to reconsider his resignation, Gen. Sir Charles Douglas, G.C.B., inspector of the home forces since 1912, has been appointed Chief of Staff. General Douglas was born in 1850 and

has served in all the British wars since the Afghan war of 1879.

In the debate in the House of Lords on March 30 Field Marshal Lord Roberts made an earnest speech in defense of the army. He appealed to the country to dismiss the "idle but dangerous and mischievous assertion that the army was implicated in a political conspiracy, and the ridiculous fallacy that the officers are a wealthy and privileged class." The government's ultimatum appeared to him like springing a mine on the army. He wished to nail to the counter the lie that any officer had disobeyed orders. In addressing the House of Commons on March 27 Premier Asquith made the announcement of the issue of a new army order in the following words: "In view of the misconceptions regarding the intention and purport of the proceedings in Ireland out of which these difficulties have arisen, and to obviate the possibility of their recurrence, the Army Council has to-day—Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ewart being present—unanimously determined to issue a new army order." This new order is headed "Discipline" and has three articles, as follows:

"I.—No officer or soldier shall in future be questioned by his superior officers as to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in the event of his being required to obey orders dependent on future or hypothetical contingencies.

"II.—An officer or soldier is forbidden in future to ask for assurances as to orders which he may be required to fulfil.

"III.—It is the duty of every officer and soldier to obey all lawful commands given them through the proper channels, either for safeguarding public property or to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty, or for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants in case of a disturbance of the peace."

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW YORK.

This is the time of year when quite a number of the retired officers of the Services who have been South dodging the cold weather begin to return North, and every day there are some interesting meetings of old comrades in the Army and Navy Club of New York city. On April 1 it was General Ederly meeting Colonel Brewer. On April 2 it was General De Russy meeting Major Weigel, and so on. Recently the board of governors of the club made some important changes in the by-laws in the matter of dues. It was felt that a large number of officers are stationed or live in the vicinity of New York and that for their occasional use of the club the resident dues of \$40 were too high. Consequently a new classification has been created called non-resident class A. This accommodates all officers residing within fifty miles of the Grand Central Depot and outside the Borough of Manhattan. In this class the dues are \$10 a year. The non-resident class B are all beyond the fifty-mile limit, where the dues are \$5 a year.

The club is desirous of enrolling every graduate of West Point and Annapolis who lives in this part of the country, and the Secretary, Major E. W. Dayton, is writing to all whose addresses are known. Commodore Wood has prepared a very interesting list of 500 graduates of Annapolis, to whom the secretary is writing. There are 250 graduates of West Point stationed or settled within the immediate neighborhood of New York.

One of the most popular officers living at the club is Major William Weigel, 23d Inf., U.S.A., the recently arrived new inspector-instructor. Every National Guard officer who served at Camp Black in 1898 remembers his work there most affectionately. He was one of the quartermasters who knew that getting those regiments equipped was more important than tying them up in a maze of red tape, and the men he helped then are delighted to have him assigned here to work with them again.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General was requested as to whether there is any legal obstacle to prevent payment for transportation furnished by the Q.M.C. to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders without troops who consent to make the journeys upon transportation instead of on a mileage status; or, in other words, waive the claim for mileage. The question is submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, who desires a decision in view of the reduction in the amount of appropriation for mileage available for his department for the remainder of the fiscal year. It is contemplated to issue travel orders calling for transportation in kind in order to make necessary inspection of ordnance material under contract, the purpose being to relieve the mileage appropriation and place the burden on the appropriation for transportation of the Army or upon some other appropriation than that for mileage. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General the officer must accept mileage in full return for the expenses of his travel, and cannot escape the burden when these expenses exceed mileage by waiving his claim for mileage and accepting transportation furnished by the Government. Congress having provided the rate of compensation for officers of the Army traveling under orders without troops, the appropriation therefor becomes exclusive, and no other appropriation can be used for the payment of such travel expenses in cases specifically authorized by law.

BISHOP AND GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK.

Board of Commissioners, City of Chattanooga,
T. C. Thompson, Mayor,
March 31, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your usually correct editorial columns contained an error this week to which I call your attention. On page 949 in your editorial, "The Historic Parallel," you state that Leonidas Polk, with others, left the Regular Service in the autumn of 1860 to join the Confederate Army. Permit me to advise that Bishop Polk left the Service in the spring of 1828, and had been a minister and bishop in the Episcopal Church for over thirty years before the autumn of 1860.

T. C. THOMPSON.

We are obliged to Mayor Thompson for this correction. Bishop Polk was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1827, and resigned Dec. 1, 1827, enjoying a leave of absence meantime, so that he did not duty as an officer of our Army. He was a clergyman and bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1831 to 1861, when he entered the Confederate military service, and was killed in battle June 14, 1864, at the age of fifty-eight.

ARMY ITEMS.

It is believed that at least a part of the permanent buildings of the Front Royal Remount Station will be ready for occupancy late next fall. The Quartermaster Corps will let the contracts in the very near future.

The mysterious burning of stable No. 3 of the Mounted Service School, noted on page 968, will prove to be a severe blow to that institution. Although the board appointed to investigate the cause of the fire has not yet reported, the impression is still that it was incendiary. The watchman in charge of the stable has been unable to explain the origin of the fire. Only two horses, Vestibule, the Belmont stallion, and one other horse, were saved from the burning building. Fortunately Chiswell and some other show horses at the School were not in No. 3, but were in another stable. The horses that were burned were highly trained, and it will be some time before they can be replaced. Without No. 3 there will not be sufficient stables for the 13th Cavalry if it should return to Fort Riley before a new building is erected.

Ten lieutenants of Infantry of the Army will be ordered up for examination for promotion in August and September. As has been previously stated, no promotions will occur until after the sick leave of 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th U.S. Inf., expires.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., commander of the Western Department, will make a trip to Washington in the interest of the San Francisco Exposition. The purpose of his visit is to arrange for the buildings that are to be located on the military reservations.

The Artillery School is forming one of the finest technical libraries in the United States by binding the technical journals it receives in exchange for the Journal of the United States Artillery, published every other month.

We now have Army officers studying Japanese in Japan and other foreign languages on their native heath, the purpose being to provide our Army with instructors in these several languages. The expense incurred, in addition to the regular pay, is estimated at \$5,000 annually.

Men prominent in national affairs will present their views on the Mexican situation and the present status of the Monroe Doctrine at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia on April 3 and 4. The opening session on Friday morning was to be confined to discussions of the Monroe Doctrine. Director General John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, presided, and on the program were addresses by Rear Admirals French E. Chadwick and Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., ex-Governor William A. MacCorkle, of West Virginia; Leopold Graham, of New York, and Prof. John H. Latane, of Johns Hopkins University. In the afternoon the same subject was to be considered by Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard; Congressman Walter M. Chandler, of New York; John Temple Graves, A. Maurice Low, Ernest H. Wands and Joseph Wheelers. Henry Lane Wilson, ex-American Ambassador to Mexico, at the Friday evening session was to discuss "The Mexican Situation," followed by a review of the issues of the struggle by Don Roberto V. Pasqueira, confidential agent of the Carranza government. Other addresses were to be by James L. Slayden, of Texas, and Congressman Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming. Saturday morning will be devoted to papers on the Mexican situation by Austen G. Fox, Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania; Alfred B. Mason, of New York; Prof. Leslie C. Wells, of Clark College; Major C. E. Gillette, formerly of the Army; Robert J. Kerr, of Chicago, and Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rowe is president of the academy. Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., will preside at the Saturday afternoon meeting, when the policy of the United States in the Pacific is to be discussed. This subject has been assigned to Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, of Columbia; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Prof. T. Ivenega, of Japan. "The Elements of a Constructive American Foreign Policy," dealing directly with the future possibilities of the Monroe Doctrine, will be discussed at the final meeting by W. Morgan Shuster, ex-Treasurer of Persia; Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Congressman Edward W. Townsend, of New Jersey. The academy has several hundred members, many of whom are the heads of the departments of history and political science in universities throughout the United States. Associate membership also is accorded prominent newspaper men, lawyers and men engaged in various branches of governmental service.

The bill, S. 392, to create a Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list, was reported from committee with amendments, as has been noted, which omitted from its benefits those who had left the Services "by resignation." This amendment, it is stated, was inserted by the Senate Military Committee on the ground that a considerable percentage of the officers who resigned during the Civil War did so because they were given the choice of taking such a course or of facing a trial before a military court; while those who did not come under this category, tendered their resignations for their own pleasure and convenience or for personal or business considerations. It was held by the Committee that no officer who resigned during the Civil War, either Regular or Volunteer, has any claim upon the Government. Attention was called to the fact that this amendment was an injustice to certain former officers who had rendered honorable and valuable service, and it is now proposed when the bill comes before the Senate to amend it to read: "Surviving officers who served as officers in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War, and who were honorably discharged from service for disability during the continuance of said war, or by resignation or otherwise after the close of said war, and have not been reinstated in said service nor retired with continuing retired pay, shall, upon application duly made, be entered on said list and receive the same retired pay and other benefits, according to former rank and service, that are herein provided for surviving Volunteer officers."

"Guess," a magnificent specimen of English bulldog owned by Capt. A. J. Macnab, 14th Inf., died recently at Fort Lawton, Wash. "Guess, who was mascot of the Infantry team at Camp Perry last year and was with the Maneuver Division in San Antonio in 1911, had many friends in the Army," writes a correspondent, "who will regret to learn of his death. He had traveled exten-

sively throughout the United States, and through his wonderful intelligence and uniform good nature and gentleness had made himself loved by all who knew him, both among the children and the grown-ups. Fort Lawton feels his death very keenly. He was the friend and constant companion of Captain Macnab. He died of hydrophobia, but did not go mad as most dogs do; he remained gentle and obedient to the end."

A permanent form of government went into operation in the Panama Canal Zone on April 1. The Isthmian Canal Commission, which governed the Zone during the construction of the waterway, was dissolved, and a civil administration, semi-military in character, was established. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., by appointment of the President of the United States, became its first Governor. At his inauguration there were no ceremonies, no speeches, no display. Colonel Goethals, who was chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, carried on his work under the new title of "Governor and Chief of the Department of Operation and Maintenance." He will be assisted by the following department heads: Engineer of maintenance, Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; superintendent of transportation, Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N.; electrical engineer, Capt. W. H. Rose, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; chief quartermaster, Capt. R. E. Wood, U.S. Cav. (temporarily, pending reorganization of the supply department); auditor, H. A. A. Smith; assistant, B. F. Harrah; chief health officer, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A.; chief officer of the quarantine division, P. A. Surg. Marshall C. Guthrie, U.S. Bureau of Public Health; executive secretary, C. A. McIlvains. Only a small part of the permanent organization became actually effective on April 1. It will probably not be perfected until all the construction work has been done, which may require another year. All departments will be directly responsible to the Governor of the Panama Canal, who, in turn, is responsible to the President of the United States, through the War Department.

Profiting by the great success of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, Master of the Sword at West Point, in instructing the 7th N.Y. in the physical drill as practiced at the U.S. Military Academy, Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., has made arrangements to have Captain Koehler instruct his command in the valuable exercises. The Captain has a magic way of making men grasp the various details of the exercises, and quickly detects any men not up to the mark in exercising and quickly hammers the right way into them, so that they won't forget it. The men of the 69th have entered into the exercises with enthusiasm, and it is possible that before the end of the drill season a public exhibition may be given. Colonel Conley is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Captain Koehler in imparting his beneficial physical drill. It would be a good thing if the entire National Guard would take it up.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, and Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., were visited at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by the directors of the Fiesta San Jacinto Association, who extended an invitation for the soldiery to participate in the festivities of Fiesta week, beginning April 20. It is the intention to make the appearance of United States soldiery one of the big features this year as it was last. By vote of the Fiesta Association Colonel Treat will be invited to act as grand marshal of the Battle of Flowers, the Famous Plays parade and the parade incident to the triumphal entry of the king.

Douglas I. McKay, a former officer of the U.S. Army, resigned as Police Commissioner of New York city in a letter he handed personally to Mayor John Purroy Mitchell in the Mayor's office April 1, 1914. The Mayor accepted the resignation, to take effect not later than April 15, but has not appointed a new Commissioner as yet.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, Coast Art. Corps, who was recently tried by G.C.M. and sentenced to dismissal after being found guilty of violating the 60th, 61st and 62d Articles of War, has had his sentence commuted by President Wilson. The order in the case is noted under our Army head.

Capt. H. D. Thomason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, said in an address before the Bexar County Medical Society that the world is preparing for a new order of things in the field of sanitation. He predicts that before long man will be able to banish all infectious diseases from the earth.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. APRIL 2, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Albert G. Love, M.C., relieved duty in office of Surgeon General of Army, and at proper time will proceed to Seattle for duty, en route to Fort Gibbon.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., to Washington on official business pertaining to operations of Ordnance Department and return to station on completion.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

To be captains, with rank from March 20, 1914, after three years' service: First Lieuts. Henry C. Michie, jr., Lauren S. Eckels, Albert P. Clark, Charles E. McBrayer, Eugene C. Nottingham, Harley J. Hallett, Sanford W. French, Thomas J. Flynn, George E. Pariseau, Daniel F. Maguire, Edward C. Register, John M. Willis, Joseph L. Siner, William Denton, Joseph O. Walkup, John J. Reddy, Herbert H. Sharpe, Lloyd A. Kefauver, William T. Cade, jr., and John R. McKnight, Med. Corps.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 28, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. George W. McIver to be colonel.

Major Daniel B. Devore to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. William Wallace to be major.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Williams to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Gordon R. Young to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Richard A. Nicholas to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Myron Bertman to be first lieutenant.

Medical Corps.

To be captains: First Lieuts. John S. Coulter, Frederick H. Foucar, Paul W. Gibson, George B. Lake, Frank N. Chilton, Horace M. Roberson, Leo C. Mudd, Leonard S. Hughes, Jay D. Whitham, Henry P. Carter, James L. Robinson, Francis X. Strong, Robert C. McDonald, Howard Clarke, Alleyne von Schrader, Clemens W. McMillan, Harry G. Ford, James F. Johnston, Henry C. Maddox and Samuel S. Creighton.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Raymond Morris, 11th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry.

Second Lieut. John F. Crutcher, 4th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry.

COAST ARTILLERY REGULATIONS, 1909.

CHANGES 6, MARCH 19, 1914, WAR DEPT.

These changes rescind Chapter X., paragraphs 565 to 579, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909, and substitute new paragraphs therefore. Par. 881 is also changed so that the number of the Ordnance Pamphlet No. 1,727 is changed to No. 1,721.

G.O. 21, MARCH 26, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., of which Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., was president, and Capt. James J. Mayes, Inf., for the trial of 2d Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C.

The charges were as follows:

I. Violation of the 60th Article of War.
II. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, violation of 61st Article of War.

III. Violation of 62d Article of War.

The specifications alleged that the accused signed false vouchers as Q.M. of Fort Barrancas for various material, labor and articles; that he made false statements; that he failed to see that proper accounts of expenditures from funds were kept, and that he failed to make certain investigations as to labor set forth in vouchers which had not been performed.

He was found guilty of all the charges and specifications, and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service.

President Wilson commuted the sentence in the following endorsement:

"The White House, Washington, March 21, 1914.

"The sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C., is confirmed. In view of the absence of fraudulent motive on the part of the accused in the commission of the offenses with which he was charged, and of the recommendation to clemency by the members of the court, and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by the Acting Secretary of War, the sentence is commuted to the loss of thirty-five files on the lineal list of second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps.

"WOODROW WILSON."

G.O. 22, MARCH 27, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. Amends Pars. 19 and 26 of G.O. 143, War Dept., 1910, publishing the regulations governing the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

II. Rescinds Pars. 1, 2, 3 and 4, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1908, as amended by Par. III., G.O. 171, War Dept., 1908, and by Par. IV., G.O. 109, War Dept., 1910, and new paragraphs are substituted therefor.

III. Subsection (3), section A, Par. 17, pages 17-19, G.O. 176, War Dept., 1909, as amended by G.O. 109, War Dept., 1911, relating to the distribution of the share of post exchange profits to members that are units of the Coast Artillery Corps, is further amended to read as follows:

When members are units of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed at a fort at which a Coast Artillery Corps band is serving, the share will be paid to the band. When the members are units of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed at a fort in a coast defense command other than the fort at which a Coast Artillery Corps band is serving, an equitable per cent., to be determined by the coast defense commander and based upon the services of the band at that fort, will be paid to the band. When the members are units of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed in a coast defense command in which no Coast Artillery Corps band is stationed, the share will be paid to such members.

BULLETIN 7, MARCH 11, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin relates to mechanic's liens.

BULLETIN 8, MARCH 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of February, 1914.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 23, 1914, WAR DEPT.

The written examination for admission to the Army War College prescribed in Par. II., G.O. 13, War Dept., Feb. 27, 1914, will be held from May 4 to May 9, 1914, inclusive, at the stations of the selected applicants.

Examination papers will be prepared and mailed by the president, Army War College, to the officers undergoing the examination so as to reach them not later than May 2. They will be accompanied by detailed instructions governing the conduct of the examination and disposition of the papers.

Except as indicated below, no applicant will use any work of reference or receive assistance of any character during the actual examination. The examination papers are strictly confidential and will be so treated by all concerned.

The examination will consist of four map problems and one original study.

The map problems will embrace the application of the general principles laid down in the Field Service and Drill Regulations governing the employment of forces of all arms not exceeding a division. One day will be allowed for the solution of each problem. The following works are recommended in preparation for the map problem examination.

Field Service Regulation and the Drill Regulations of the several arms; Letters on Applied Tactics, Gripenkerl; Technique of Modern Tactics, Bond and McDonough; Tactical Decisions and Orders, Haddock.

The original study will be based upon an assumed military situation. For this original study only, any work of reference may be used. Two days will be allowed for the study, which will require for its treatment good general information of military subjects. For that reason no special preparatory work can be recommended.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, APRIL 1, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. The provisions of G.O. 31, War Dept., April 24, 1913, while specifically applying to officers, by implication, refer also to non-commissioned officers. Non-commissioned officers who use political influence to obtain positions as sergeant-instructors of Organized Militia, are, for this very reason, not suitable for this detail.

II. The caliber .38 revolver has been replaced by the Colts automatic pistol, cal. .45, model of 1911. Spare parts of the caliber .38 revolver in the possession of troops in the Eastern Department, being no longer required, will be turned in to the Ordnance Department and shipped to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory.

III. G.O. 57, these headquarters, Dec. 13, 1913, announcing the regular season for small-arms practice for the target year of 1914, as amended by Par. I., G.O. 7, Feb. 27, 1914, and Par. V., G.O. 11, March 24, 1914, these headquarters, is further amended so as to extend the season for the 10th Infantry, Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., to include May 31, 1914.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAAN, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 7, MARCH 18, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I. Troops serving on the Mexican border duty within the department beginning April 1, 1914, will draw Class A-1 supplies from points as follows:

Those at Pecos High Bridge (Viaduct) and east of that point, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Troops west of the Pecos High Bridge (Viaduct) which includes the entire Big Bend District of the Rio Grande, from El Paso, Texas.

II. Relates to the blank forms and books distributed by

the Adjutant General's Department, which will hereafter be sent in bulk to C.O. of posts in the Southern Department who will distribute them as required for use to the various officers of their respective commands.

G.O. 6, MARCH 17, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.
Capt. Dennis H. Currie, Signal Corps, having reported for duty from sick leave, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department signal officer, Southern Department.

NATIONAL TROPHIES.

CIR. 5, MARCH 14, 1914, DIV. OF MIL. AFFAIRS.
The following regulations governing the award of the national trophies presented by the United States for excellence in target practice to the winning organizations of the Organized Militia of each state, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia are published for the information of all concerned:

1. The trophy shall be awarded annually to that company of Infantry, Coast Artillery, Engineers, or troop of Cavalry of the Organized Militia, or division of the Naval Militia of each state, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, firing in the course prescribed for the Organized Militia, or the course prescribed for the Regular Army, which attains the highest figure of merit in the state, Territory of Hawaii, or District of Columbia, provided that the figure of merit shall be computed by multiplying—

(a) The number of expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen by..... 1.00
(b) The number of first classmen by..... .60
(c) The number of second classmen by..... .40
and adding the products thus obtained, and further provided that the trophy shall not be awarded to any organization which fails to qualify as second classmen or better 75 per cent. of the total number of enlisted men borne on the rolls of the organization during the target practice season.

2. On Feb. 1 of each year, commencing Feb. 1, 1915, each adjutant general of the several states, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, shall report to the Secretary of War, through the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, the name of the organization to which the award is to be made for the past year in compliance with Par. 1, together with a report of qualification of the organization, including the computation of the figure of merit. This report will be accompanied by a certificate from the adjutant general of the state, Territory of Hawaii, or the District of Columbia, to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief he scores set opposite the name of each officer and enlisted man are bona fide scores, made as prescribed in the Small-Arm Firing Manual.

3. Upon receipt of the order of the War Department making the award of the trophy, the adjutant general of the state, Territory of Hawaii, or the District of Columbia will present the trophy for the United States to the organization, to be retained by it for one year, together with certificate of award forwarded by the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

PRIZE FOR TROOPS E AND I, 10TH CAVALRY.

G.O. 7, MARCH 23, 1914, 10TH U.S. CAVALRY.

1. The regimental commander takes pleasure in publishing in this form the following letters received by him this date:

"Naco, Ariz., March 20, 1914.

"Col. John C. Gresham, commanding 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

"Dear sir: The enclosed well signed letter is to convey to you our appreciation of the honor and integrity of the officers and men of Troops E and I, and our hope is that they may remain here indefinitely, but if for any reason they should be transferred to another place you will confer a great favor upon us by sending officers and men of the quality of these now stationed here.

"(Signed) J. W. BRANDON."

"Naco, Ariz., March 20, 1914.

"Col. John C. Gresham, Commanding 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

"Dear sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Naco and vicinity, take this means of expressing our regards for Capt. Frank Tompkins, and all the officers under his command, and especially do we commend the private soldiers for their exemplary conduct at all times.

2. This last letter was signed by twenty-four of the leading citizens of the vicinity of the camp of the U.S. troops stationed at Naco, Ariz.
3. The command stationed at Naco, Ariz., consists of Troops E and I, 10th Cavalry, under command of Capt. Frank Tompkins, 10th Cav. Troop E has been stationed at Naco since Dec. 19, 1913, and Troop I since Feb. 23, 1914.

By order of Colonel Gresham:
JAMES HUSTON, Capt. and Adj., 10th Cav.

[Note.—G.O. 19, is the last of the series for 1913.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1914, DISTRICT OF MINDANAO.
Major George C. Shaw, Phil. Scouts, is announced as acting district adjutant, effective Jan. 5, 1914.

By command of Major General Bell:
H. P. McCAIN, A.G., District Adjutant.

G.O. 2, JAN. 20, 1914, DISTRICT OF MINDANAO.
Major George C. Shaw, Phil. Scouts, is hereby relieved as acting district adjutant, District of Mindanao, effective this date.

By command of Major General Bell:
H. P. McCAIN, A.G., District Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the department, accompanied by Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aid, will proceed to Fresno and Stockton, Cal., and such other points in the San Joaquin Valley as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting certain tracts of land as to their suitability for maneuver purposes. (March 24, Western D.)

Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland, retired, at his own request is relieved from further active duty and as a member of the Cavalry Board. (March 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (March 28, War D.)

Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (March 26, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume temporary charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Corps at that place, relieving Capt. Roy B. Harper.

Capt. Albert S. Fugler from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about June 5, 1914, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Logan about Feb. 2, 1914, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as Q.M. at that post, relieving Capt. George B. Comly, 7th Cav., A.Q.M. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

Capt. James H. Como, Q.M.C., having reported, is assigned as assistant to the officer in charge of the general supply depot, Q.M. Corps, El Paso, Texas. (March 7, S.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William H. Gage to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and William W. Washington to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Osman Freeman, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 31, War D.)
Q.M. Sergt. John Schocklin, Q.M.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent on the transport to leave Manila June 15, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 1, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., is relieved from duty in the

office of the Surgeon General, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about May 5, 1914, for the Philippines for duty. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., M.C., and the detachment Hospital Corps, are relieved from further temporary duty in the field in the District of Davao, and will proceed to Pettit Barracks for duty. (Jan. 21, Dept. Mindanao.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., on completion of Militia inspection at Lindale, Ga., on April 6, 1914, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for treatment. (March 30, E.D.)

Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C., is relieved as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet on March 31, 1914, at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. James C. Gregory, M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., on completion of his inspections in connection with the Georgia Militia, about April 7, 1914, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for treatment. (March 24, E.D.)

Leave two months, about March 25, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 18, O.D.)

Upon being returned to duty Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., now at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for rest and recuperation, will be relieved from further duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila for temporary duty until about April 15, 1914, when he will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

Leave one month, with permission to travel in Japan, is granted Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., effective about April 15, 1914. (Jan. 26, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, about May 5, 1914, to Capt. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., Camp, Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 20, S.D.)

Leave one month, to travel in Japan, to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., effective about June 15, 1914. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

Major William R. Eastman, M.C., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, for the purpose of making the inspections of Militia of Missouri: St. Joseph, Kansas City, Joplin, West Plains and St. Louis. (March 18, O.D.)

Capt. George D. Heath, Jr., M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (March 30, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Adolphe M. Giffin, M.R.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Rio Grande City, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 5, S.D.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Southwick, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, M.R.C., relieved from further temporary duty in the field at Davao, to Pettit Barracks for duty. (Jan. 10, Dept. Mindanao.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave three months, at such time after May 15, 1914, as his services can be spared, is granted Lieut. George H. Casaday, D.S. (March 26, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. James G. Morningstar, due to arrive on the transport Logan, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Feb. 2, Phil. D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady will report to the department surgeon for special duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be sent to the United States: Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Marcus, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and Sergt. Vernon F. Dotson, Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (Jan. 19, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adam C. Spencer, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty in the 2d Division. (March 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Algernon van Aller, H.C., to Angur Barracks, Jolo, and Sergt. 1st Class Wilfred Bishop, H.C., to Cuartel de España, Manila. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Raymond Schulteis, H.C., from duty at Cuartel de España, Manila, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty at Fort Hughes, Caballo Island. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Sergt. James D. Rogers, H.C., from further duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to report to commandant, Army Medical School, 721 Thirteenth street NW., for temporary duty (instruction in X-ray work). (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Murphy, H.C., from temporary duty at Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 31, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., from temporary duty at Army Medical School, Washington, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Sergt. Rudolph Ritterbusch, H.C., Fort Howard, Md., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Maryland and will be sent to Baltimore, Md. (April 1, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C. OF E.

Leave three months and two days, on his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., is granted Capt. William A. Johnson, C.E. (March 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, upon his relief from detail in the Ordnance Department, to 1st Lieut. Franz A. Donat, O.D. (March 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Franz A. Donat, O.D. (second lieutenant of Infantry), is relieved from detail in that department, June 19, 1914, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Oct. 5, 1914, to the Philippines and join regiment. (March 28, War D.)

Leave three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, upon his relief from duty in the Ordnance Department, is granted Capt. William J. McCaughey, O.D. (first lieutenant, Infantry). (March 27, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 33, War D., Feb. 9, 1914, relating to Ord. Sergts. Thomas W. Jones and John W. Peairs, is revoked. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 56, War D., March 9, 1914, as directs that Ord. Sergt. John L. Rich be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., is revoked. Ordnance Sergeant Rich upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John W. Peairs. Sergeant Peairs upon relief will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph C. Comeau having arrived in this department on the transport Logan will be sent to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Spottswood W. Taliaferro, who will be sent to the United States. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Sergt. of Ord. William G. Wallace, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)

Corpl. of Ord. Thomas Hughes, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)
First Class Pvt. of Ord. John Hirt, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, S.C., due to arrive on the transport Logan about Feb. 2, 1914, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty in connection with Signal Corps fire-control installations, Coast Defenses, Manila Bay. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas E. Hunt, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to duty with Field Company A, Signal Corps. (March 28, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Samuel T. Fisk, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (March 13, S.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy is assigned to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1914. He will remain on duty at Fort Myer, Va., until June 30, 1914, and will proceed on that date to San Francisco and sail on the transport scheduled to leave about July 5, 1914, for Honolulu, H.T., and join regiment. (March 26, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Max H. Faust, Fort Wood, N.Y., to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty pending assignment to a station in Alaska. (March 31, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty with his troop. (Feb. 28, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Carlyle H. Wash, 6th Cav., on account of sickness, is extended one month. (March 21, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about March 27, 1914, to Major Mathew C. Butler, 6th Cav. (March 21, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 7th Cav., detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective Feb. 10, 1914, is assigned to the 12th Battalion and will proceed to join. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

Leave three months, to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., effective on date of sailing of the next transport to China. (Jan. 28, Phil. D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Having completed the field work assigned to him in connection with the Progressive Military Map in the vicinity of Columbus, N.M., 1st Lieut. Charles B. Amory, Jr., 9th Cav., will proceed from Columbus, N.M., to El Paso, Texas, for station. (March 16, S.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave one month to Capt. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (March 17, S.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (March 24, E.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty with his troop. (March 23, S.D.)

Vetn. Harry F. Steele, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (March 7, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave fourteen days, about March 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav., Sierra Blanca, Texas. (March 5, S.D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. William H. Cowles, 15th Cav., Marfa, Texas. (March 8, S.D.)

First Lieut. William A. McCain, unassigned, 15th Cavalry, is assigned to Troop E of the regiment. (March 25, 15th Cav.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, Cav., recruiting officer, is detailed a member of board to meet on March 31, 1914, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A. (March 28, War D.)

Capt. Bruce Palmer, Cav., will make annual inspections of Militia at the following places: Corsicana, Texas; Amarillo, Texas; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Okemah, Okla.; Austin, Texas; Houston, Texas; New Orleans, La., and Jennings, La. (March 23, S.D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 22, Jan. 27, 1914, War D., as assigns Brig. Gen. William C. Rivers, Chief, Philippine Constabulary (major, Cavalry), to the 2d Cavalry as major is amended so as to assign that officer to the 1st Cavalry as major, April 1, 1914, and he will join that regiment. (March 27, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, to Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., effective on date of sailing of the next transport to China. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., recruiting officer, is extended seven days. (March 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Chaplain Frederick L. Kunneke, 2d Field Art., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for medical treatment. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Major Charles P. Summerall, 3d Field Art., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Tobyhanna, Pa., about April 1, 1914, on temporary duty, for the purpose of supervising the improvement of the camp site at that place. (March 25, E.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d Field Art., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Tobyhanna, Pa., about April 27, 1914, on temporary duty, for the purpose of preparing the camp at that place. (March 25, E.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 69, these headquarters, March 25, 1914, is amended to read as follows: War Department instructions of Feb. 19, 1914, having directed that the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, hold a camp of instruction near Tobyhanna, Pa., May to October, 1914, 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 3d Field Art., will proceed to that place at the proper time, on temporary duty, for the purpose of preparing the camp site selected for occupation by the battalion. (March 28, E.D.)

The headquarters and 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, fully equipped for the field, will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., at the proper time, by marching, accompanied by a medical officer, the necessary detachment of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, medical supplies, regimental hospital, the authorized allowance of field transportation, and the proper quota of enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps, to Tobyhanna, Pa., timing their march so as to reach there by March 25, 1914, for field instruction and target practice. The necessary tentage and camp equipment for a permanent camp will be shipped, by rail, from Fort Myer to the camp, and returned, in the same manner, to the post upon termination of the encampment. Enlisted men of the battalion reporting at Fort Myer from furlough, sick in hospital (when reported fit for duty), detached service, etc., and recruits joining from recruit depots if desired by the battalion commander, will be sent, properly equipped, by the post commander, weekly, in detachments, by rail to join the battalion. The battalion will return to Fort Myer by marching. (April 1, E.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave two months, with permission to travel in the Orient, to 1st Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Sick leave one month to Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (March 4, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Sergt. Harry H. Porter, Battery B, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Missouri and will be sent to Kansas City, Mo., for duty with Battery B, Field Artillery. (March 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art., inspector-instructor, will make the annual inspection of the Field Artillery Militia of Indianapolis, Rockville and Fort Wayne, Ind., May 4-5, May 7-8, May 25-26; Briggsdale, May 10, 11, 12; Mount Vernon, May 13-14; Cleveland, May 15-16; and Toledo, Ohio, May 18-19; Lansing, Mich., May 20 to 22. (March 16, C.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Myron S. Crissy, C.A.C., effective about March 15, 1914. (Jan. 20, Phil. D.)

Leave one month and ten days to Capt. Granville Sevier, C.A.C. (March 25, E.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., from duty aboard the cable steamer Joseph Henry, now in New York Harbor, to station, New York City, reporting to the department signal officer for duty in his office. (March 27, E.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 47, Feb. 26, 1914, War D., as re-

lates to Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., is amended so as to assign that officer to the 67th Company. (March 28, War D.)

The leave granted Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., military attaché, is extended ten days. (March 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 21st Company and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect April 1, 1914. He will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty on his staff. (March 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will proceed to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty as quartermaster and Artillery engineer, Coast Defenses of Subic Bay, relieving 1st Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C. (Feb. 2, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Samuel Burgmeier, 7th Co., C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (Jan. 24, Phil. D.)

Leave two months to Col. Frederick S. Strong, C.A.C. (March 31, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major George Blakely, C.A.C. (March 31, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., is further extended one month. (March 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Garcia, C.A.C., from duty on the Progressive Military Map upon the completion of his work at Pearl River, La., and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (March 28, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., is extended one month, with permission to go beyond the sea. (April 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Cygon, C.A.C., from assignment to the 147th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., coast defenses of San Francisco, for duty on his staff as assistant to the coast defense Q.M. (April 1, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Second Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment. (March 31, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr., 3d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d Inf. (March 28, E.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave seven days to Lieut. Col. Samson L. Paison, 5th Inf. (March 27, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Kentucky Military Institute. (March 27, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon his relief from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, to 2d Lieut. Robert H. Willis, jr., 6th Inf. (March 25, Western D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (April 1, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

Cook Henry Parde, Co. G, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be replaced upon the retired list. (April 1, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. DUNNING.

Col. Samuel W. Dunning, 13th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave about May 5, 1914, for Manila and join his regiment. (March 26, War D.)

Co. I, 13th Inf., Capt. Jens Bugge, 13th Inf., commanding, will proceed to Corregidor Island on Feb. 10, 1914, for duty. Captain Bugge, in addition to his company duties, will perform the duties of coast defense adjutant, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

Leave sixteen days, about March 24, to Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 23, Western D.)

Leave two months, about April 20, to Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 21, Western D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave three months and fifteen days, about April 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 5, S.D.)

Leave three months and fifteen days, about April 5, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, about April 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (March 11, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

First Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., from duty at the University of Minnesota, May 29, 1914, and will join regiment. (March 30, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month to Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf. (March 21, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Leave two months, with permission to visit in the Orient, to 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton, 24th Inf., effective about April 15, 1914. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

Leave four months, to visit the United States, to Col. William C. Butler, 24th Inf., to leave the department about April 15, 1914. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Capt. James M. Loud, 26th Inf., relieved as a member of the board to meet at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A. (March 28, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. George C. Lewis, 26th Inf., is further extended five days. (March 14, 2d Div.)

Leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf. (March 23, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, 26th Inf., now sick, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 21, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Authority having been granted by the state of New York for the use of the State Rifle Range, Rensselaerwyck, N.Y., from May 1 to July 31, 1914, the C.O., Fort Jay, N.Y., will make the necessary arrangements to hold the annual target practice of the 2d Battalion, 29th Infantry, at that place. (March 24, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave one month, upon expiration of his present sick leave, to 2d Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf. (March 23, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Sick leave one month is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, Inf. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf., from duty at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., June 14, 1914. Lieutenant Bagby is assigned to the 6th Infantry, and upon his relief from his present duties will join that regiment. (March 27, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, Inf. (March 31, War D.)

Capt. James J. Mayes, assistant to the judge advocate, Eastern Department, is relieved from duty in that department and will repair to Washington, for duty in office of Judge Advocate General of the Army. (April 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Manfred Lanza, Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of the Louisiana Militia: Baton Rouge, Amite, Bogalusa, New Orleans, Gretna, Lake Charles, De Ridder, Leesville, Schreveport, Ruston, Monroe, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. (March 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of New Mexico Militia: Las Vegas, Silver City, Deming, Las Cruces, Albuquerque, Clovis, Portales, Artesia, Carlsbad and Santa Fe. (March 16, S.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are made: Second Lieut. Frederick H. Mann from the 28th Company to the 27th, and 2d Lieut. Sidney S. Da Costa from the 27th Company to the 28th. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are made: First Lieut. Ralph G. Craven from the 24th Company to the 13th, and 1st Lieut. John W. Strohm from the 13th Company to the 24th. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Max Sebald, Phil. Scouts, is transferred from the 10th Company to the 17th. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

The following assignments of officers of Philippine Scouts are made: Capt. Fred Damman, promoted from first lieutenant to rank from Jan. 30, 1914, is assigned to the 45th Company; 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Armstrong, promoted to rank from Jan. 30, 1914, is assigned to the 10th Company; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas, promoted to rank from Feb. 2, 1914, is assigned to the 27th Company. They will join their new companies. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, to apply for an extension of one month, and to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Wright, P.S., to leave the department about April 15. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Tierney, P.S., to leave the department about April 5, 1914. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, P.S., is transferred from the 43d Company to the 48th, P.S., and will join. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

Major George C. Shaw, P.S., relieved as acting district adjutant, District of Mindanao, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (Jan. 20, Dept. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. George W. Hall, P.S., from sick in hospital, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Ludlow Barracks, Parang, for duty. (Dec. 22, Dept. Mindanao.)

Leave three months and twenty days, to apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of one month, and to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank N. Jacob, P.S., to leave the department about April 15, 1914. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, with permission to apply to The A.G. of the Army for an extension of one month and to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Vachon, P.S., to leave the department about May 15, 1914. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

The 41st Company, P.S., now at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, from further duty with the Rinderpest Quarantine Forces, to Manila and take station at Camp MacArthur. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to apply to The A.G. of the Army for an extension of one month and to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Frank M. Conklin, P.S., to leave the department about May 15. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Edward R. Schreiner, Capt. Lloyd L. Smith and Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Department Hospital, Manila, to examine the following officers ordered before it: Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav. William H. Arthur, M.C., John A. Hull, J.A., Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.C., Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., Frank B. Jones, 8th Inf., Edward A. Millar, 6th Field Art., Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., Charles W. Taylor, Cav., Guy L. Edie, M.C., Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., Willis T. May, Inf., Charles W. Penrose, Inf., Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M.C., James B. Erwin, Cav., George W. McIver, A.G., William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., Col. L.H. Ruggles, O.D., Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., Harry C. Benson, Gen. Staff, George H. Sands, 7th Cav., Clarence E. Dentler, 24th Inf., Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., 2d Field Art., John P. Finley, Inf., Paul F. Straub, M.C., Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., Majors Herbert M. Lord, M.C., Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., James F. McIndoe, C.E., George A. Skinner, M.C., Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., Robert N. Winn, M.C., Frank E. Harris, G.S., Frank C. Baker, M.C., James H. Frier, I.G., Beverly A. Read, J.A., Charles C. Ballou, 24th Inf., William M. Roberts, M.C., William E. Vose, M.C., James W. Van Dusen, M.C., Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav., Thomas G. Hanson, 8th Inf., Marcus D. Cronin, 24th Inf., Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., James T. Dean, A.G., Peter C. Field, M.C., Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., George O. Cross, 8th Cav., Arthur Thayer, 7th Cav., Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M.C., Peter E. Traub, 7th Cav., William O. Johnson, 8th Inf., John M. Jenkins, I.G., William C. Rivers, Cav., Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Field Art., Clarence H. McNeil, I.G., Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M.C., Mervyn C. Buckley, Q.M.C., Brooke Payne, 2d Field Art., John B. Bennett, Inf., Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M.C., Thomas G. Ashburn, Q.M.C., Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., and Adam F. Casad, O.D. Upon completion of the physical examination the above named officers who are found physically qualified will report mounted to participate in the annual ride, Feb. 13, 1914, to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

The following officers on duty as inspector-instructors of Militia will proceed, at the proper time, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty at that camp June 1 to 15, 1914: Capt. Louis T. Boisseau, Field Art., John B. W. Corey, Field Art., and Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art. (March 24, E.D.)

JOINT MANEUVERS.

The following officers will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the joint maneuvers of the Regular Army and Militia this summer: Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, Inf., Majors Francis C. Marshall, 2d Cav., Almon L. Parmeter, Inf., John W. Heavey, Inf., Edward R. Chrisman, Inf., William Weigel, 23d Inf., Isaac C. Jenks, Inf., and Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., David H. Biddle, Cav., Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., John B. W. Corey, Field Art., Malcolm P. Anderson, C.A.C., Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C., Harry J. Watson, C.A.C., Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C., William P. Screws, Inf., La Verne L. Gregg, Inf., James M. Kimbrough, jr., Inf., Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Inf., George H. White, Inf., Russell C. Langdon, Inf., Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., Arthur M. Shipp, Inf., and G. Arthur Hadsell, 3d Inf., 1st Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., E. R. Warner McCabe, Cav., Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., Edward P. King, jr., 6th Field Art., Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., Elvid Hunt, Inf., George A. Lynch, Inf., Edwin Butcher, Inf., Benjamin F. McClellan, Inf., James G. Boswell, Inf., Carroll B. Hodges, 29th Inf., Fay W. Brabson, Inf., Thomas F. Crystal, 5th Inf., James P. Castleman, 11th Cav., Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., Ralph M. Parker, Cav., Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., Keas Archer, 26th Inf., Napoleon W. Riley, Inf., William E. Kendrick, 17th Inf., Jesse Gaston, Inf., Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., and A. Elliott Brown, 16th Inf., 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 15th Cav., James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., and George C. Bowen, 20th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

The following officers will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the joint maneuvers of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia this summer: Major Charles H. Martin, Inf., Capt. Edgar H. Yule, Field Art., Robert W. Collins, C.A.C., Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A.C., Wilson B. Burt, 21st Inf., Cleland McLaughlin, 21st Inf., and Harold D. Coburn, Inf., 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Art., Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., Peter J. Hennessey, Cav., Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., Robert J. Binford, Inf., Claire R. Bennett, Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

The following officers will report by letter at once to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty pertaining to the joint maneuvers of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia this summer: Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf., Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Cav., Waldo E. Ayer, Inf., and Charles H. Muir, Inf., Major George C. Saffarans, Inf., Major Frank D. Webster, Inf., Capt. Julien E. Gaujot,

Cav., Charles C. Pullis, Field Art., Robert E. Grinstead, Inf., George E. Ball, Inf., Robert H. Wescott, Inf., Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., and William S. Neely, Inf., 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Cav., Albert L. Hall, Field Art., Frank Thorpe, jr., 5th Field Art., Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., George Grunert, Cav., Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav., Oscar Foley, Cav., Robert G. Kirkwood, 3d Field Art., William C. Stoll, Inf., Fred H. Turner, Inf., Charles A. Thibault, Calvin P. Titus, Inf., Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf., Philip Remington, 13th Inf., Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., and John D. De Lacey, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave seven days to Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired, recruiting officer. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Bernard Sharp, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the Militia of North Carolina. (April 1, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The following officers are relieved as members of the board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy: Capt. James H. Reeves, 3d Cav., Capt. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., 1st Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav. (March 26, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the board appointed to meet on March 31, 1914, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy: Capt. William S. Wells, 3d Cav., Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, 3d Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Clyde J. McConkey, 3d Cav. (March 26, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Majors Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., and Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf., Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., and Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (March 25, Western D.)

A board of officers consisting of Major Charles P. Summerall, 1st Cav., Arthur H. Carter and 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., is appointed at Fort Meyer, Va., May 1, to conduct the examination and classification of gunners of the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery. (March 27, E.D.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet April 13, 1914, at the places designated for the purpose of conducting examinations of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeons, U.S. Army:

At West Point, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., 1st Lieut. S. Davis Boak and Alden Carpenter, D.S.

At Fort Slocum, N.Y., Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., 1st Lieut. Edward P. R. Ryan and Frank L. K. Laffamme, D.S.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale and George I. Gunkel, D.S.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., 1st Lieut. John A. McAllister, jr., and Minot E. Scott, D.S.

At the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., 1st Lieut. William H. Chambers and George H. Casaday, D.S.

At Fort Logan, Colo., Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., 1st Lieut. Julien R. Bernheim and Robert H. Mills, D.S. (March 28, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E.; Capt. Walter C. Baker, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., from time to time, for the purpose of securing co-operation of all departments concerned in the installation of a standard fire-control installation in the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the co-ordination of the interests of the Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers, and the Coast Artillery Corps. (April 1, War D.)

GENERAL SERVICE.

Sergt. John Cushman, general service, Infantry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 31, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sheridan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	April 12	23
Thomas	April 15	April 20	May 5	May 13	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Leaves San Francisco for Manila, P.I., April 6.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., March 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, March 21.
SUNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.
WEIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. C. W. Baird, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottsen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Howard, Md.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peak

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In his hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Army Appropriation bill, Secretary Garrison said that they did not propose to increase the enlisted force, having had grave trouble in recruiting to anywhere near what was wanted. Senator Lea called attention to the estimate based on the Army being 89,500, and asked the Secretary if he stood on the same ground. "That," replied the Secretary, "is the strength which the President authorized by his limiting order. The statute authorizes him to recruit up to 100,000. At present there is a little over 80,000. Within a few months we have had no trouble whatever in getting recruits, and we are now enlisting up to our authorized strength as limited by the President's order—not our statutory strength, which is 100,000." Senator du Pont: "Whereas a year ago there was slowness in recruiting and the organization went way down." Secretary Garrison: "Way down."

The estimate in the Army bill for the pay of enlisted men in the Quartermaster Corps was based on 4,500 men and the corps now has 3,600. General Aleshire asked for an increase of \$185,000 to enable him to provide enlisted men where he now has to employ civilians. General Crozier in his examination before the Senate Committee on the Army bill expressed the opinion that it was a wise thing to allow retired officers to place their knowledge at the disposal of corporations engaged in producing material purchased by the Government. This

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would improve the quality of the material. In response to a question from Senator Warren he said that he knew of no case in which the Government had suffered in any way from following this policy.

The Senate and House Conference Committee will not take up the Army Appropriation bill before April 6 or 7. The Military Academy bill with small amendments was agreed to in conference committee April 3. The Senate's increase of \$15,000 in the appropriation for pay of cadets was reduced \$10,000 in conference. The Senate's allowance for polo field repairs, etc., was reduced from \$800 to \$600, and repairs of cadet mess building to \$2,000.

The Secretary of War on April 3, in a communication to the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, expressed his disapproval of the provision of the Army Appropriation bill beginning with line 19, page 16, of the bill as passed by the Senate, providing for the appointment of bureau chiefs. [See page 937, our issue of March 28.] The Secretary says it would limit the number of officers available for the Adjutant General's Department to sixteen, and the Inspector General's Department to thirteen. The Secretary submits a substitute for this provision, which provides that when there shall be vacancies above the grade of colonel in the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's Departments, Quartermaster Corps, the Ordnance Department or Signal Corps the President may appoint from the Army at large for a term of four years not below rank of lieutenant colonel. He also recommends that the Act of Aug. 12, 1912, which prescribes a rule to go into effect for selection of chiefs of Quartermaster Corps in January, 1917, be made effective immediately.

In his hearing before the Senate Committee Secretary Garrison informed the Conscript Fathers that the Army would be just as efficient with two posts as with the many we now have. They are an anachronism, the conditions which created them having passed away. "At one time they were there as outposts of civilization. Then you had some for the Indian wars, and some when we thought we were going to have some trouble with England, and some were put on the Mexican border at the time of the Mexican and Indian wars, and some political differences made it advisable."

Despite the fact that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs decided on March 25 against the bill (S. 3804) to restore Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., retired, to the active list, the committee on April 1 decided to take another vote. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, obtained the reconsideration. At the first meeting he had left his vote to be recorded in the affirmative, but this was overlooked. The committee authorized the chairman, Senator Tillman, to poll the full committee, and if a majority was found favorable to Captain Potts to report the bill to the Senate.

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THE GENERAL STAFF SELECTIONS.

Formal announcement was made by the Secretary of War on April 1 of the selection of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, now Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, to succeed Major Gen. Leonard Wood as Chief of Staff, at the end of General Wood's term, April 22, and the selection of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade in Texas, as Assistant Chief of Staff. These appointments were forecast in our issue of March 28, page 949. In announcing them the Secretary of War said that nothing further in that line had been determined, adding that it would be idle and premature at this time to speculate as to who will become Chief of Staff on the statutory retirement of General Wotherspoon in November next, as well as to who will then become Assistant Chief of Staff in case of General Scott's elevation to the office of Chief of Staff. General Wotherspoon's retirement will leave a vacancy in the list of major generals. The impression prevails in military circles that the officer to be selected by the President for that office also will become Chief of Staff in November next.

The appointment of General Wotherspoon assures the continuance of the present policies of the General Staff of the Army, policies that have been largely developed and defined during the term of General Wood. General Wotherspoon has been serving with the General Staff intermittently since 1904, and has had a large part in shaping the program of the General Staff in regard to Army legislation and its administrative policies. As General Wotherspoon, however, who is the sixth ranking major general, will retire from active service Nov. 16, 1914, he will thus have only seven months to serve as Chief of Staff. Then, according to the belief in military circles in Washington, as we noted last week, General Scott is to succeed General Wotherspoon. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, now at San Antonio, will be Assistant Chief of Staff.

General Wotherspoon and General Scott both have excellent records of service. General Wotherspoon began his service in the Army Oct. 1, 1873, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry from the District of Columbia. He served in the Philippines during the insurrection, and in Cuba during the second occupation of that island. He has twice been President of the Army War College, and since Sept. 1, 1912, has been Assistant Chief of Staff. His promotion to brigadier general Oct. 3, 1907, was made over the heads of 145 seniors, 115 colonels and thirty lieutenant colonels, seventy of them belonging to the line. As already stated, Major General Wood will be transferred to New York in command of the Eastern Department, and will devote most of his time and attention to the joint field maneuvers to be held during the summer.

General Scott is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876. He made a favorable impression upon the administration by the ability he has shown in various ways, including the despatch and thoroughness with which he personally settled the recent Navajo uprising in Arizona and prevented what it was feared would become a general Indian war. General Scott enjoys the strong personal regard of President Wilson. His brother, Professor Scott, of Princeton, is one of the President's most intimate friends. General Scott is eleventh on the list of brigadier generals in order of seniority, and was appointed a brigadier general March 23, 1913.

With the retirement of General Wotherspoon next November friends of Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been the ranking brigadier general for a number of years, and who has been passed over a number of times, will make a strong fight for him. General Funston is recognized as a most able officer, and his administration of affairs has been thorough and popular, and officers who have served under him give him high praise.

POSITION OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

It is gratifying to note that after the first excitement abated the succession of events in the British governmental tangle over Ulster showed incontestably that the situation brought about in the British army was not due to any stand of "an aristocratic army against the people," as some extreme radicals had charged. It also proved that the government was in no position to make an appeal to the country on the issue, "The army or the people," as some hotheads had urged. As the air clears and the facts become known it may result in the army being thanked for having prevented bloodshed in Ulster. The impossibility of successfully bringing any charge that the army has been against the people is demonstrated by the undeniable fact that the opposition of Ulster to the proposed imposition of home rule

was based upon an unwillingness to be separated from England, Scotland and Wales, upon a desire to live under precisely the same laws that governed those parts of the United Kingdom. In other words, it refused calmly to be separated from the home government. This was an expression of loyalty to the Crown and to the British Empire that cannot but make for Ulster friends in the whole Empire outside of Ireland. There has been no hint of secession in the attitude of Ulster; on the contrary, it has stood for just the opposite. It has insisted upon the homogeneity of the Empire and has refused to be a party to any movement of a separatist character.

The statement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons relative to the instructions sent to General Paget, commander-in-chief in Ireland, by the government, conclusively proved that a promise had been given by the War Office to officers whose homes were in Ulster to permit them to withdraw temporarily from their regiments in the event of operations becoming necessary. It is thus plain that the government itself had not intended to hold certain officers to service in Ulster, and that all the talk about the officers setting themselves up against the government sprang from ignorance of the permissive attitude of the War Office. It was further shown by the later developments that General Paget, the commander of the forces in Ireland, himself had sought, antecedently to any operations, to ascertain whether the commanding officers in Ireland were ready to put their duty before any other considerations. Here was a plain expression of an official desire to obtain the sentiment of these officers, and the reports that the officers had flouted their superiors and had "mocked at military discipline" in expressing their unwillingness to fight against Ulster were without foundation, since they simply had availed themselves of the privilege of stating their preferences which the government had given them. It is not likely, therefore, that the army will be made an issue in any electoral campaign that may be impending. The British people know their army too well. They know that to it and to their navy they owe the vast empire over which floats the British flag, and they will be loath to permit any party necessity to use the discrediting of the army as a campaign issue.

LIGHT, FUEL AND FORAGE ALLOWANCES.

It is possible that in conference an amendment may be attached to the Army Appropriation bill which will place light and fuel allowances for the Army on a cash basis. This could be done by basing the allowance on climatic conditions of the different stations in the Army. Major General Aleshire, Chief of Quartermaster Corps, has been making a scientific investigation and test of the fuel and light question, and with this report it is thought that an approximate estimate of the cost of lighting and heating officers' quarters under different climatic conditions can be obtained. With these figures as a basis it is urged that a reasonable cost of lighting and heating quarters of officers of different grades could be fixed by law. This would take heat and light out of the realm of uncertainty and officers would know exactly what their allowances would be, so that they could make their arrangements accordingly. It would remove all danger of allowances being disapproved by the Comptroller of the Treasury and settle the question once for all.

A proposal for a reform along the same lines in issuing forage for public horses is under consideration at the War Department. After a careful examination of the methods employed in other armies and a symposium among officers of the mounted Service, the War College has reached the conclusion that three principles should be considered in issuing forage. First, it is insisted, that the nourishment must correspond to the work that is required for horses under different conditions. Second, that the care and nourishment of horses should be individualized. Third, that Service horses should be kept ready for the work that may be required of them. It is almost unanimously agreed that the present system of issuing forage to public horses will not meet the requirements of these three propositions. There is a widespread impression that this can be brought about only by putting forage upon a money basis.

The system by which forage accounts between organization commanders and the quartermasters are closed at the end of a month, as required by Par. 1879, A.R., is regarded as little short of vicious. It was adopted almost a hundred years ago and does not meet present conditions of the mounted Service. It has a tendency to encourage overfeeding, as the organization commanders receive no credit for the return of forage to the Quartermaster Corps. A cash allowance for the entire year would make it possible to economize in the use of forage. At the same time, the feeding of horses could be made to correspond to the work which they were doing. More than this, if forage was put on a money basis organization commanders could be able to purchase forage that is better suited to the different classes of horse.

The present progress of legislation in the House indicates that the Naval Appropriation bill will not be taken up until April 8 or 9. The long drawn out discussion of the canal tolls, and the many political speeches that are being made while appropriation bills and other measures are before the House, will postpone the consideration of the Navy bill to at least that date. It may not be reached until the 11th and may be postponed until April 13 or 14. Neither is there a very bright prospect for the early consideration of the Admiral and Vice Admiral bill. This measure has been reported out of the

committee and is on the calendar of the House, but the Committee on Naval Affairs is not apt to have a day in the House until the latter part of May or the first of June. Only when the committee is reached will Chairman Padgett be able to call up the bill, except under the unanimous consent rule. There is not the least prospect of the bill's being passed under this rule and it is not probable that Chairman Padgett will ask for a unanimous consent to consider the bill.

THE FUTILITY OF TREATIES.

The real dangers of peace treaties are being called to the attention of the country in a most forceful manner during the progress of the debate in Congress on the Panama Canal question. It was a popular belief that when this country built the canal it would have absolute control of the waterway without interference from any other nation. It is doubtful whether Congress would have received the approval of the country for appropriating millions of dollars to construct the canal if the impression had been general that this Government did not have the absolute right to fix the rate of tolls not only on American ships, but the ships of all other nations. The embarrassing features of the situation for the administration in the canal tolls agitation grow out of the fact that the American people have not given serious thought to the real significance of an international treaty. A hazy idea of a condition under which all wars will be brought to an end through treaties has been put forth by an immense publicity campaign financed by Carnegie. With consummate skill these publicity agents have concealed the fact that the more treaties that this country becomes a party to the less power will be vested in the Government at Washington. The peace treaty propaganda could be carried so far that the seat of Government of this nation would be transferred from Washington to The Hague. Of course, any progress in the peace movement that would approximate this condition would virtually deprive this country of a republican form of government. The people would not only be called upon to submit so-called international questions to the Hague tribunal, but questions of local interest.

In this canal tolls controversy the peace advocates are insisting that this country cannot control its domestic commerce, coastwise trade, without violating a treaty with Great Britain. This construction of the treaty shows even at this early date how far those who are under the influence of the peace propaganda are ready to go in the control of the local affairs of the nation. But the repeal of the free tolls provision, even if it is endorsed by the people of the country, will only be the beginning of the trouble that this country will encounter in administering the affairs of the canal. If the contention that the canal is an international waterway is conceded there will be no end to the international complications that will grow out of the administration of the affairs of the waterway. It is easy to see how the controversies with other nations over the canal growing out of the construction of alleged peace treaties may prove to be a cause of war. There is no doubt that the American people will eventually insist upon the control of the waterway. But a so-called peace administration may inaugurate a policy which will be suddenly reversed by a change in the control of the national administration, so that one of the great Powers may be offended and offer an insult to this country which will bring on war.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster in the Independent argues that one reason why the United States should not intervene in Mexico to protect the lives and property of the citizens of foreign nations is that those nations, even under the Monroe Doctrine, have the right to go into Mexico now and take such action as they see fit to force reparation, provided such action does not involve the seizing of territory. The doctrine, he maintains, never has prohibited such reparational acts. All it has sought to do has been to discourage the attempts of foreign powers to seize land which might be used for colonizing purposes. The rôle of policeman of the Western Hemisphere which the doctrine seems to have imposed upon the United States does not, in his mind, carry with it any obligation to prevent the invasion of Mexico by armed troops of a foreign power for the purpose of protecting its citizens or forcing reparation. When we extend our prohibition to territorial seizure only, we go as far as the doctrine obliges us to go. Perhaps Mr. Foster has not considered the unwillingness of a European nation to take a step which might be likely to severe misconception and which might inflame a part of the population of the United States against it. The United States has already had an experience with the disinterestedness of foreign powers in the invasion of Mexican soil. When the Civil War had broken out and the Federal Government at Washington was virtually powerless in the matter, the governments of France, Spain and England in October, 1861, signed a convention for the protection of their citizens in Mexico. In accordance with the terms of this convention the ships of these three powers sailed for Vera Cruz, seized the city and the custom houses and demanded of Mexico a settlement of their claims. But all this was done only after the three countries had covenanted that they would not seek for themselves any acquisition of territory or special advantages to the prejudice of the Mexican nation. England and Spain became suspicious of the designs of France and after concluding an arrangement with Mexico withdrew their forces in April, 1862. Soon after the schemes of Napoleon Third disclosed themselves. He

seized the City of Mexico and had the Archduke Maximilian chosen as the Emperor of Mexico. Here was an alliance between three powers that was sealed with their promises not to seize territory, yet as the result of it France tried to take possession of the whole of Mexico. Mr. Foster has only to consider the case of Japan's sending an expedition to Mexico now to protect some of her citizens. No matter how much she might proclaim that she had no intention of seizing Mexican territory, it is scarcely to be believed that the United States would look with a friendly eye upon her plans. There is no reason to think that Japan now would be less ambitious than France was in 1861. The ultimate purposes of Napoleon were then carefully concealed, though it was obvious to the well informed like Mr. John Bigelow, then our Consul at Paris.

Ex-President Policarpo Bonilla, of the republic of Honduras, in a page exposition of the attitude of Central America toward the United States, in the Brooklyn Eagle of March 29, asserted that the policy of Secretary of State Bryan, instead of conciliating the small republics, is certain to develop distrust and fear. The plan of a protectorate over Nicaragua is taken by her sister republics to mean, he asserts, that the same fate may be in store for them. He repudiates the claim of the American State Department that the concessions it has received from Nicaragua represent the spirit of the people. On the contrary, Mr. Bonilla holds, they come only from traitors to their country, whom the United States has supported by force of arms. He says: "During the last few months I received from the Central American Patriotic League the appointment as their representative, to defend their cause before the American people and government. This association was organized in Salvador, and has extended to all the Central American republics. Its creation was due to the alarm felt on account of the project of a protectorate in Nicaragua, and other projects affecting the autonomy of these countries." The significance of these utterances of the former head of Honduras lies in the fact that the republics of Central America have deemed it necessary to send a joint envoy to the United States to arouse this nation to an understanding of what they believe is a disguised attack upon their national existence undertaken by the Secretary of State. Mr. Bonilla's mission thus illustrates the danger to which a pure idealist is exposed who attempts to bring into the delicate field of diplomacy sentiments that are more altruistic than practical. Probably Mr. Bryan, more than anyone else, is surprised at the result of his beneficent scheme for the advantage of Nicaragua. To find himself denounced as a foe to Central American independence is perhaps the last thing that he looked for when he put forward his plan.

By sending to the Senate on April 2 the nomination of Major Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel, vice George F. Downey, promoted, the President promoted another officer over Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C. The fact that the nomination of Herbert M. Lord, who was jumped over Major Ray originally, is still unconfirmed apparently had no effect on either the President or the Secretary of War. The administration is firm in its determination to act upon the advice of the Attorney General that the President has the authority to disregard the seniority law, and will continue to pile up unconfirmed nominations until either the Supreme Court overrules the Attorney General's opinion or the Senate Committee recedes from its position on the seniority law. In two courts of the District of Columbia the opinion of the Attorney General and the policy of the War Department have been upheld. Attorneys claim, however, that the question cannot be finally decided except by the Supreme Court of the United States. If the decision upheld the War Department it would then be authorized to put into effect a system of promotion by selection without an act of Congress. The Secretary of War has no immediate intention of attempting any such radical changes, but he has the subject under consideration and may take some action along this line if the Supreme Court does not reverse the opinion of the Attorney General. The other nominations sent to the Senate on April 2 were: Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Q.M.C., to be colonel, effective March 27, vice Col. Webster Vinson, retired; Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M.C., to be colonel, effective March 29, vice Col. Frederick Von Schrader, retired; Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel, effective March 29, vice Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., promoted.

In its final form the Navy Department's personnel bill may extend the active reserve list to staff officers. This proposition was originally limited to the line, but some of the staff officers are of the opinion that it should be extended to cover all officers in the Navy. They insist that there is the same reason for maintaining a high degree of efficiency and a steady flow of promotion among staff officers as there is in the line. It has been found upon investigating the subject that it would be impracticable to carry out the running mate promotion scheme without some restrictions. In one year something like fifty staff officers were commissioned and it is contended that it would be inconsistent to have fifty staff officers go up at once and that such an arrangement would soon overcrowd the higher grades.

The War Department has authorized the organization of an additional battalion of Philippine Scouts. It will be composed of existing companies.

WIDE EFFECT OF PAY CLERK BILL.

Referring to the bills relating to the appointment of pay clerks in the Navy, H.R. 7772 and S. 3590, the Secretary of the Navy under date of March 30 calls the attention of the Senate and House Naval Committees to the possible widespread effects upon the Navy that would follow if S. 3590 should be passed as it was amended by the Senate Committee. To the draft of the bill as submitted by the Navy Department the committee added a new section, providing:

Sec. 5. That all officers of the Navy or Marine Corps shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers, enlisted men, paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if said service had been continuous and in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.

This is a sweeping provision, Secretary Daniels says, and would apply not only to pay clerks, but to all officers in both the Navy and Marine Corps, of all grades and ranks, whether on the active or retired list; it is also retroactive in its effects, and will thus affect in various ways the questions of rank, pay, precedence and retirement.

The Act of March 3, 1883, provides that "all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the Regular Navy." The amendment to the present bill duplicates this, except that after the word "Navy" there has been inserted "or Marine Corps," and that after the word "men" there has been inserted the words "paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants." In the Act of 1883, however, after "Regular Navy" this follows:

in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the Service: Provided, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any additional pay to any such officer during the time of his service in the Volunteer Army or Navy.

These words, in small type above, are entirely omitted in the present amendment, Secretary Daniels notes. He adds: "The omitted words, which have been in effect for thirty-one years, are, in view of the fact that the bill S. 3590 repeals 'all acts and parts of acts' in conflict with its provisions, probably repealed by the enactment of the committee's amendment. The repeal of the above quoted provision of the Act of March 3, 1883, would probably render retroactive these exceptions to the operation of this long-standing law, the exact effect of which it is impossible to foresee."

The effect of Section 5 of the bill S. 3590, if enacted, can best be understood by considering different classes of officers affected in both the Navy and Marine Corps, the Secretary says; the immediate result would probably be to affect—

1. The pay of all officers of the Navy, active or retired, who have heretofore received credit for service in the Volunteer Army or Navy in a grade higher than "the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the Service." The amount of pay involved is problematical.

2. The date of commission or relative rank of the large number of officers who have served in the Volunteer Army or Navy.

3. The back pay involved in the consequent changes in the dates of commission.

4. Back pay for the term of service in the volunteer service. The effect of the insertion of the words "paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants" would, it is believed, in addition to the above, affect the following cases:

5. Officers of the Navy on the retired list who served as clerks of commandants during the Civil War would be entitled to next higher grade on retired list and back pay from date of retirement, if subsequent to March 3, 1899.

6. Officers of the Navy on the active list who served as clerks of commandants during the Civil War would be entitled to count such service in computing time necessary for retirement and when retired would be entitled to the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

7. Officers of the Navy on the active list who served as clerks of commandants since the Civil War would be entitled to count such service in computing longevity pay and time necessary for retirement.

As the Act of March 3, 1883, does not, per se, apply to the Marine Corps, which is governed by the appropriate Army laws, this corps would, it is believed, be affected to an even greater extent than the Navy, as follows:

8. Though it would be a matter to be judicially determined, it is possible that Col. Charles L. McCawley, quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, who, prior to entering the Marine Corps, had sixteen years' service as clerk in the office of the commandant, should this service be counted under the proposed section, it would credit Colonel McCawley immediately with a total of thirty-three years' service, thus rendering him eligible for voluntary retirement, whereas he has, in fact, had only seventeen years' service in the Marine Corps and would have to serve thirteen years longer under existing law before he would be eligible for voluntary retirement. The proposed section if construed to apply to Colonel McCawley would also entitle him to about \$9,000 back pay unless amended.

9. Over forty officers of the Marine Corps on the active list who had prior service as commissioned officers of the Army or Navy, or as commissioned officers of the Marine Corps appointed for the war with Spain. This proposed section unless amended would entitle these officers to advance in date of commission or relative rank, and consequently to be placed ahead of officers who now rank them, with possible back pay consequent upon the change in date of their commissions.

10. Over sixty officers of the Marine Corps on the active list who had prior service in the Army or Navy as officers, paymasters' clerks, or enlisted men, and who would be entitled to count such service in computing the period necessary for retirement.

"The Department," Secretary Daniels concludes, "is strongly of the opinion that duty as clerks of commandants, being strictly civilian service, should not count as naval service any more than any other clerical service rendered at a navy yard or in the Navy Department proper, and that consequently the enactment of the proposed legislation counting one class of clerical service in such matters as rank, pay, precedence, etc., would furnish a very pernicious precedent upon which to base requests for legislation to count other classes of clerical service for like purposes.

"The Department is unqualifiedly opposed to the enactment of this bill as reported to the Senate, and strongly recommends that Section 5, and all reference to the matter therein contained, be omitted, and that the bill, with this omission, be favorably considered."

It is stated for the information of the committee that the few paymasters' clerks who have served as clerks to commandants and would be directly affected by the passage of this act in the form proposed by the Department have been made the subject of special exception in the

provision that waives the requirement of a possible future service of thirty years prior to retirement for age in the cases of paymasters' clerks in the Service Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1913. A strict provision requiring a minimum of thirty years' possible service would prevent the appointment of seventeen paymasters' clerks now in the Navy, of whom a majority prior to attaining the age of sixty-two will have rendered between twenty-eight and thirty years' service. The Department recommends that an exception be made in their cases.

ARMY BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE.

The Senate on March 28 passed the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 13453), with 165 more or less important amendments recommended by the Senate Military Committee. The only changes made in the bill as published on pages 937, 938, our issue of March 28, are in the following particulars:

The Senate adds a paragraph appropriating \$12,000 for signaling equipment for coast defense posts.

The Senate provides that \$75,000 of the Transportation appropriation shall be available for additional pay to employees on harbor boats, quartermaster service, in lieu of subsistence, and it increases the total of the Transportation appropriation from \$10,064,645 to \$10,164,645.

On motion of Chairman Chamberlain, the Senate struck out the committee's recommendation for battle medals; also the proviso that hereafter commutation of quarters shall not be paid at stations where there are no public quarters, "unless the aggregate of the number of rooms to which the officers already assigned to that post, station, fort or school are entitled by law shall exceed or equal the whole number of rooms at such point or points."

The Senate reduces its appropriation for Regular Supplies, Q.M.C., from \$8,351,264.85 to \$8,155,000.

Agreeable to the request of the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, under "Encampments and Maneuvers, Militia," the Senate struck out the second of two Militia provisos originally coming from the House and retained in the bill as reported from the Senate Committee, as follows:

That hereafter the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of the act to promote the efficiency of the Militia, and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1906, as amended by the Act approved May 27, 1908, and no money shall be expended under those acts except as shall from time to time be appropriated.

When the Maneuvers appropriation was under consideration Mr. Smoot, speaking of the proviso which at Chairman Chamberlain's suggestion was stricken out as above noted, said: "It may be that the state militias and the territorial militias are unduly exercised over this matter, but I know they feel that the provision in this bill, put in there by the House, virtually suspends the amendment that was made on May 27, under which we have been operating for six years, and that it virtually suspends the provision of Section 1661, under which we have been operating for ten years. If the committee have considered this matter and feel that the construction placed upon it by the men most deeply interested in the state militias is not correct, then, of course, I shall say no more. I fully agree that it is absolutely essential that the Secretary of War shall have some supervision over the state militias, and I do not believe any of the state militias would object in any way to the exercise of that power. It seems to me that the results during the last ten years, and particularly during the last six years, have been marvelous. It now looks as if the state militias are beginning to be a power, and are beginning to be put into a position whereby they will be an assistance and a help to our Regular Army in case of need. I am very glad indeed that the committee have decided to strike out the second provision, and I hope and trust that the wording of the first provision will not have any ill effect upon any of our territorial militias."

The Senate amended its committee's first proviso relating to staff detail by making an exception of the Quartermaster Corps, the proviso as amended reading:

Provided, That hereafter whenever the number of officers holding permanent appointments in any staff corps or staff department of the Army, except the Quartermaster Corps, shall have been reduced below six and a vacancy shall occur in an office above the grade of colonel in said corps or department, any officer of the Army with rank above that of major who shall have served creditably for not less than three years by detail in said corps or department under the provisions of Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, shall, in addition to officers otherwise eligible, be eligible for appointment to fill said vacancy: Provided further,

The House has appointed as its conferees on the bill Messrs. Hay, Dent and Kahn.

The Senate conferees appointed are Messrs. Chamberlain, Lea, of Tennessee, and du Pont.

Mr. Lodge, while the bill was before the Senate, offered the following amendment, which went out on point of order:

Provided further, That on and after the passage of this act all permanent officers of the Quartermaster Corps created by the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 24, 1912, on the active list and below the grade of brigadier general shall be arranged in each grade according to date of original entry into either the Quartermaster, Subsistence, or Pay Departments: And provided further, That all officers who received permanent commissions as captains in either the Quartermaster, Subsistence, or Pay Departments as the result of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, shall be considered to rank as from that date: And provided further, That when an officer shall be promoted to the next higher grade he shall take rank therein according to the provisions of this act as already set forth.

NAVY SHIPS AS COMMERCIAL LINERS.

The Weeks resolution, S. 317, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a plan whereby American warships may be used as trade pioneers in the South American field, was passed by the Senate on April 1, but with amendment submitted by Mr. Lodge, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the form of a new draft. The ports of New York and New Orleans, which were originally intended to be the first from which vessels were to sail, were eliminated. This leaves it to the Secretary to pick such ports as he may favor. The object of the resolution is the operation under the Navy of a mail, passenger and freight line to Chile and other South American countries.

The resolution recites that while it is desirable to develop trade relations with South America, private capital has failed to furnish facilities for such trade comparable with those enjoyed by other countries. The

Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to submit a detailed plan for shipping line or lines to South American ports, "to consist of vessels of the Navy not required for immediate military service, and which in the opinion of the Department are best adapted for postal and commercial purposes."

Also to state: "The number of naval officers and seamen required to man the ships engaged in the service which is proposed; the probable cost of the service, including the pay of the officers and men employed in connection with it, and all other necessary elements, such as wharfage, repairs, etc." Also "the cost of such necessary changes as may be required to put such ships in condition for such service, in removing unnecessary military equipment, and any other changes necessary in order to carry passengers and freight safely and to adequately perform the service proposed. An expression of opinion by the Department as to whether any of the ships of the U.S. Navy can be used for such purposes without impairing their usefulness for naval purposes should their prompt return to the naval service be required."

During the debate on the resolution, which it is reported is highly approved by Secretary Daniels, but is considered of very doubtful benefit to the Navy by his naval advisors, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, expressed the hope that ultimately, if the plan is found by the Secretary of the Navy to be a practical one, it will be put in active operation. Some time ago, when the Alaska coal bill was before the Senate, he proposed an amendment which provided for the building by the Government of ships to be loaned or leased to the Panama Railway Company, a corporation entirely owned by the United States, and to be used in trade between the Pacific and the Atlantic coast of the United States, and the east and west coasts of South America.

"That amendment," Mr. Norris said, "excited a great deal of opposition and a great deal of criticism. This resolution, going even a little further, and putting the Government directly into the business, will command a great many more votes than did my amendment, and perhaps a great deal more respect. Originating in the old state of Massachusetts, going even a step further toward government ownership and government operation, it will undoubtedly receive the approval of all the statesmen of the country, and certainly of those who believe, as I do, that we ought to have taken a step some time ago by the use of the Panama Railway Company in developing our trade with South America."

Senator Williams said he did not approve the idea proposed, but had no objection to the passage of the resolution, as it was merely for information. "I am opposed," he said, "to the Government engaging in the freighting and passenger business whether at sea or on land, and, in the next place, perhaps my pride, more than my opinion, is opposed to making deckhands, freight handlers and stevedores out of our sailors. I do not think they are enlisted for that purpose, and I do not think it is treating them properly to turn them into that sort of a force after they have enlisted with an understanding that they are to wear the uniform of their country for the purpose of taking care of naval vessels and for the purpose of fighting. A great many of them would not have enlisted had they known that they were to serve as stevedores and freight handlers at sea."

CASE OF COLONEL PERKINS.

Secretary Daniels has written to Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, a long letter approving of the bills, S. 196 and 1674, to restore Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps. In this the Secretary says:

"It has been my rule, except in cases where great injustice is shown, not to look favorably upon bills to reverse previous actions of the Department. Former officials have acted conscientiously, and their findings are regarded as binding upon me unless the reason for reopening is clear and imperative. When your request for recommendation on the pending bill came before me my first impulse was to adhere to the general course I had marked out as wise, and to recommend that the status remain as fixed after the action of the Department. But when my attention was called to the fact that the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the Second Session of the Sixty-second Congress had made a thorough investigation of the case and had unanimously reached the conclusion that a bill similar to Senate Bills 196 and 1674 ought to be enacted, it seemed incumbent upon me to enter upon a thorough study of the case.

"The language in the report of the House Committee seemed to demand of me the fullest investigation and consideration, for concluding a long review of the evidence before the committee that report made this summing up: 'The retirement of Colonel Perkins was therefore not voluntary, but was procured by duress and fraud. The development of the fact is a complete vindication, but as a matter of justice the bill authorizing his reinstatement should be passed. The record of the American Navy is the pride of the American people. It glows with unsullied honor. And every consideration of pride in the Navy as well as justice to Colonel Perkins requires that this first dark stain should be blotted out in his reinstatement to the active list. The committee therefore unanimously recommends that the bill do pass.'

"In reaching an opposite conclusion and in deciding to recommend the passage of an amended measure to restore Colonel Perkins I have been largely influenced thereto by the evidence of four eminent surgeons who gave testimony before the board, to wit, Col. William C. Gorgas, now Surgeon General of the Army; Dr. George A. Lung, one of the ablest surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Navy; Major Charles E. Woodruff, now a retired surgeon of the U.S. Army, and Surg. R. C. Curl, also an able surgeon of the Navy, then Superintendent of the Colon Hospital under the Panama Canal Commission. The testimony of these surgeons is convincing to my mind that Colonel Perkins, while suffering from nervousness, was not mentally unbalanced. Each of them knew Colonel Perkins long and intimately enough to form an estimate of his mental condition, and these four able surgeons were direct and positive in their statements that his mental condition was stable and he was fitted to discharge the duties inhering in his position. The substance of the testimony of these four eminent surgeons is found in their testimony at the time of the trial.

"The official report of the doctors, upon whose statements the retiring board relied, are not convincing or conclusive as read in the light of the later career of Colonel Perkins and the testimony of Dr. Gorgas, Dr. Lung, Dr. Woodruff and Dr. Curl. Indeed, a reading of their report addressed to the president of the board

indicates that they gave undue weight to the comparatively unimportant ailments, including nervous disorders, for which Colonel Perkins was treated in the hospitals from his first entry into the Service until he was ordered before the retiring board. They did not make as thorough an examination as conditions required. They did not summon experts upon diseases of the mind. They were convinced by his frequent commitments to naval hospitals and his nervous condition that he was mentally incapacitated for his duties, and felt that their experience called for no expert testimony to fortify their belief. The fact that in July, 1906, less than a year before he was ordered before the retiring board, when examined for promotion Colonel Perkins was pronounced physically fit for advancement to a higher grade, and was promoted, strengthens my belief that the doctors on the retiring board erred in their diagnosis.

"In reaching the conclusion, from my own investigation, that Colonel Perkins ought not to have been retired, and, after conferences with many who are familiar with the case, I find that I am in accord with the Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department. About the close of his six months' leave Colonel Perkins made a request to be permitted to withdraw his application for retirement upon the ground that he had made it practically under duress, when no alternative was left him but to be declared mentally incompetent or to retire. He had chosen, as he stated, the latter course at the earnest entreaty of those dear to him to prevent the stigma of being retired from the Service because of mental trouble. When Colonel Perkins requested permission to withdraw his resignation the Judge Advocate General reviewed the case and declared that 'the finding is not supported by the evidence submitted.' In this conclusion, reached by the Judge Advocate General, a careful reading of the record forces me to concur.

"However, while approving a bill that will give delayed justice to an honorable officer who was made to suffer without justification, I cannot approve the method proposed in Senate Bills 196 and 1674. The provision in lines 9, 10, 11 and 12 of both bills is objectionable in that it seeks to make permanent increase in the whole number of officers in the Marine Corps in the grade to which Lieutenant Colonel Perkins may be appointed under either of these acts. The Department does not deem it desirable that any such permanent increase be made except by means of general legislation—and none is now needed—and does not believe that any officer should be made an extra number except in cases where the officer's own specially meritorious services would warrant such action in bestowing a reward."

The Secretary of the Navy accordingly submits the following as a substitute for the bills before the committee:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to restore Constantine Marrast Perkins, now a lieutenant colonel on the retired list, to the active list of the Marine Corps, in the grade of colonel, to take rank in said grade next after Col. Franklin J. Moses, who was the officer immediately above the said Constantine Marrast Perkins in the list of lieutenant colonels at the date said Constantine Marrast Perkins was retired from active service with the rank of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That the said Constantine Marrast Perkins shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by examination pursuant to law, his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties of colonel: Provided further, That the said Constantine Marrast Perkins shall be carried, while on the active list, as additional to the number in the grade to which he may be advanced in said grade: And provided further, That the said Constantine Marrast Perkins shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

NO MORE BRIGADIERS.

The correspondence following explains itself. In connection with it it is well to note the fact that Mr. Hay is opposed to the bill creating the ranks of admiral and vice admiral for the Navy unless corresponding ranks are provided for the Army. The use of the word "brigade," from which the brigadier general derives his title, has been in use in England since early in the seventeenth century.

War Department, Washington, March 24, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hay: In response to your recent letter with reference to Senate Bill No. 4247, I am enclosing herewith a draft of a bill which, if enacted into law, would serve to equalize to some extent the rank of Army and Navy officers of the higher grades.

Your attention is invited to the fact that all line officers above the grade of captain in the Navy, and all naval officers serving as bureau chiefs, have the rank of rear admiral, and consequently, no matter how recent their appointments, outrank all brigadier generals in the Army, i.e., all but six of the general officers of the line of the Army and all Army officers serving as bureau chiefs except the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps.

The enclosed bill will confer upon the general officers of the line now holding the rank of brigadier general, and upon Army officers serving as bureau chiefs with the rank of brigadier general, the rank of major general, thus giving them rank co-ordinate with that of the corresponding officers of the Navy.

In the Army the command of a territorial department corresponds substantially to the command of a fleet in the Navy. In the enclosed bill provision has accordingly been made for conferring upon not to exceed six major generals (the number of existing territorial department is six) the temporary rank of lieutenant general, with a provision that would enable the President to send a department commander into the field in command of a force appropriate to the grade of lieutenant general without depriving the officer of the rank he holds by virtue of his assignment as a department commander. For obvious reasons provision has also been made for conferring upon the Chief of Staff the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

The bill as drawn will involve no additional expense, as the scale of pay and allowances now authorized by law for officers of the Army above the grade of colonel is retained for those officers, although an increase in rank is authorized.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES HAY, Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs.

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter not to exceed six major generals assigned to the command of territorial departments or other commands appropriate to the grade of lieutenant general, and the general officer detailed as Chief of Staff, shall each, after having been designated as such commander or detailed as Chief of Staff by the President, and from the date of assuming such command or the duties of Chief of Staff until his relinquishment thereof, have the rank of lieutenant general, with the pay and allowances attached to the rank held by him under his commission.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the Chief of Coast Artillery, The Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Judge Advocate General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the line officers now of the grade of brigadier general shall have the rank of major general, with the pay and allowances now authorized by law for brigadier generals.

Sec. 3. That, except in the Quartermaster Corps, the grade

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of brigadier general in the U.S. Army is abolished: Provided, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the line officers now of the grade of brigadier general to the grade of major general, and to reappoint the Chief of Coast Artillery, The Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Judge Advocate General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to their present offices, respectively, with the rank of major general: Provided further, That hereafter the senior six of the major generals of the line of the Army shall have the pay and allowances now authorized by law for major generals, and the remaining fifteen the pay and allowances now authorized by law for brigadier generals.

Secretary Garrison in a letter dated Feb. 18, 1914, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 21, page 789, wrote to Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, calling attention to the fact that if the grade of vice admiral is to be revived for the Navy the grade of lieutenant general ought to be restored to the Army. Chairman Hay replied at the time that he was in hearty accord with this view.

AN EFFECTIVE REPLY TO CALUMNY.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned staff and first sergeants of the 5th U.S. Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on April 1, which was called for the purpose of discussing the articles appearing in Harper's Weekly concerning the treatment of enlisted men of the Army by the officers placed over them, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That the articles appearing in Harper's Weekly magazine criticizing the system in the Army are inaccurate and do not show the conditions as they actually exist.

Whereas, That the undersigned non-commissioned officers know from long service and personal knowledge that enlisted men are not required to polish officers' shoes and that the picture drawn by James Montgomery Flagg as shown in the first number of the above mentioned magazine on "The Honor of the Army" is not true. That we have never heard an officer order an enlisted man to do work of this kind.

Whereas, That officers exercise military authority with firmness, kindness and justice and do not injure those under their authority by tyrannical conduct, and that the authority exercised compares favorably with that accorded employees by employers of labor in civil life.

Whereas, That the interests of discipline would not be subserved if any greater leniency was shown those who fail to obey the orders of their superiors, and that all well conducted mercantile establishments and corporations maintain a system of discipline which is considered in some instances more severe than that of the Army.

Resolved, That no specific cause can be found for desertion in time of peace other than that young men enlist in a spirit of adventure, become dissatisfied when this wish is not realized and desert for the same reason they would leave any position they may have in civil life in which they are required to perform certain duties where others were placed over them. It is also thought that the aspersion cast on the uniform of a soldier in certain communities and in public places of amusement are causes that make them dissatisfied and wish to return to civil life.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to Harper's Weekly, the Army and Navy Journal and the Army and Navy Register with the request that the same be published.

The resolutions are signed by: Frank C. Reilly, sergeant major; Fred W. Kenny, quartermaster sergeant; Frank Mayer, commissary sergeant; Fred S. Scobie, battalion sergeant major; Anderson W. Sharp, color sergeant; William G. Sams, color sergeant; Andrew Gibson, first sergeant, Co. G; Henry T. Hyde, first sergeant, Co. H; Harry Kleine, first sergeant, Co. F; Benjamin C. Fink, first sergeant, Co. L; John H. Lucas, first sergeant, Co. I; Harry H. Curtis, first sergeant, Co. K; Theodore Schoge, first sergeant, Co. A; George Moore, first sergeant, Co. M; John Trush, first sergeant, Co. E; Bernard F. Kahn, first sergeant, Co. D; Arthur Harris, first sergeant, Co. B; Clayton Sandoe, first sergeant, Co. C; Andrew Lindstrom, acting first sergeant, Reg. Detch.

More than twenty concrete piers built several years ago, and submerged in the U.S. navy yard at Boston, are again being examined to note the action, both mechanical, due to frost, and chemical, due to ingredients in the sea water.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that if the Secretary of the Navy in the exercise of his discretion should determine that the expense of baths for applicants for enlistment in the Marine Corps is a necessary expense for the procurement of such recruits, expense so incurred may be paid from the appropriation for transportation and recruiting in the Marine Corps.

In the case of the application of Pay Insp. S. McGowan, U.S.N., for a revision of the Auditor's decision in his case, the Comptroller says: "The Navy Regulations are intended as a protection to the pay officer in making payments on labor rolls when he has no knowledge of the facts and the roll is certified to by an officer who has knowledge of the facts, but in so far as they assume to fix and determine the ultimate liability for an illegal payment they exceed the function of a regulation and are inoperative, and I do not think they can be construed to be an authority for the accounting officers to allow the pay officer credit for an illegal payment. The pay officer is given the right, under an administrative authority, to request the checkage of an erroneous payment against the pay account of the certifying officer, but this is a right with which the accounting officers are not concerned, it being purely the exercise of an administrative function."

In the case of 2d Lieut. Charles J. Browne, 3d Field Art., it is decided that service in the Revenue Cutter Service is not service in the Army or Navy, and cannot be counted in computing longevity records.

In response to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Navy, the Comptroller says: "The Act of March 4, 1911, establishes two propositions which, it seems to me, are not open to controversy: (1) That under the Act of June 7, 1900, all forfeitures on account of desertion pass to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund, and (2) that the Act of March 4, 1913, makes a straight-out appropriation to pay the post exchange debts of deserters. As the Act of June 7, 1900, commands that all forfeitures shall pass to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund, it follows of necessity that no part of said forfeitures can be diverted to any other purpose by the administrative department or by the accounting officers." He further states that the provision concerning the payment of post exchange debts in the Act of March 4, 1913, is in that part of the act making appropriations for the Marine Corps. It seems to relate entirely to appropriations for that corps, and a natural inference is that it was intended to apply only to deserters from the Marine Corps. The Comptroller holds, therefore, that the appropriation made in the Act of March 4, 1913, is not applicable to the payment of the post exchange debt of deserters from the Navy.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Barber, U.S.N., was obliged to resign from the Navy on completion of his course at the Naval Academy because of defective hearing, but was permitted to take the examination for the Pay Corps the day following his resignation, there being an interval of only twenty-four hours between his resignation and his reappointment. The Comptroller holds that he was not sufficiently separated from the Service in the meaning of the law to entitle him to the five years' constructive service allowed to an officer appointed to the Pay Corps from civil life.

In the case of the appeal of Asst. Paymr. Smith Hempstone, U.S.N., the Comptroller decides that "when an enlisted man in the Navy under the provisions of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, extends his then existing four-year term of enlistment he is not entitled to be paid the traveling allowance authorized by the Act of June 29, 1906, until he is discharged at the expiration of his extended enlistment, at which time he will be entitled to four cents per mile for travel in the United States from the place of discharge to the place where he originally enlisted. The decision of Feb. 20, 1913, and any others, in so far as they are in conflict with this decision, are hereby overruled."

Asked as to whether previous service in the Marine

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Corps should be held as previous service in the Navy, so far as concerns credit for a clothing outfit, the Comptroller says: "The 'first enlistment' refers to the first enlistment of the man in the Navy for which he is entitled to be furnished the clothing bounty, and has no reference to a previous enlistment in some other branch of the military service. It is true that the Marine Corps is a part of the Navy, but it is a separate and distinct organization, and is supported by separate and distinct appropriations. The provision for 'outfits on first enlistment' is appropriated for under the head of 'Bureau of Navigation,' and is a distinct Navy appropriation exclusively applicable to enlisted men in the Navy, and has no application to enlisted men in the Marine Corps. Other and specific appropriation is made for the pay and allowances, including clothing, for enlisted men in the Marine Corps. (In this connection see 19 Op. Atty. Gen., 616; 24 id., 709; 25 id., 190.) It is understood that it has been the practice to furnish an outfit of clothing to a man on first enlistment in the Navy although he may have served previous enlistments in the Army or Marine Corps. This practice is in accordance with the terms of the appropriation acts in question. This case is to be distinguished from that in 67 MS. Comp. Dec., 691 (Nov. 6, 1913), in which it was held that an enlisted man of the Marine Corps, who was transferred to the Hospital Corps of the Navy, under the Act of June 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 475), did not enter the Navy at the beginning of an original enlistment in the Navy within the meaning of the clothing bounty outfit statutes, and was not entitled upon such transfer to clothing in the nature of a clothing bounty outfit in addition to that furnished to him during the portion of such enlistment served in the Marine Corps."

Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., C.A.C., claimed \$17.02, the amount paid for storage on his furniture while he was looking for a house at Raleigh, N.C., to which place he had been ordered, and where no house was to be had at the time of his arrival. The Comptroller disallowed the claim, saying: "It is known that under the practice obtaining in the Army an officer on changing station is not required to ship his allowance of baggage, or rather direct the shipment thereof immediately, but that on the contrary the Q.M. Corps will store his baggage for him at his old station for a reasonable time, sometimes a year, and this without cost to the officer. If when his allowance of baggage arrives at his station the officer has procured no quarters to which it can be delivered it becomes necessary to place the baggage in storage, the government has discharged its full liability to him when it delivers the baggage at the place of storage."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Jason will leave Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz about April 10.

The Nereus will leave Hampton Roads for Melville, R.I., about April 6.

The Saturn will leave Puget Sound for Mare Island early in April.

The G-2, now at Newport, has been ordered to the New York Yard for repairs.

The Nanshan was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 31, 1914.

The Manly has been ordered placed out of commission at Annapolis, Md., as soon as practicable.

The Farragut and Goldsborough were placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 26, 1914.

The Marblehead will act as temporary receiving ship at Mare Island upon the placing in full commission of the Cleveland.

The Blakely, Dupont and Morris were placed in ordinary on March 17, 1914, at the Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

The Worden, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where the vessel will base for the present.

The Solace will leave Tampico, Mexico, on April 3 for New Orleans, La., for a stay of about ten days, and then return to Mexican waters.

The U.S.S. Manly was placed out of commission at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1914, and stricken from the Navy Register April 2, 1914.

The itinerary of the Culgoa as published Feb. 26 is so far modified that upon leaving the east coast of Mexico the vessel will proceed to New Orleans.

The Kansas and the Delaware, scheduled to be overhauled at Philadelphia and Norfolk, respectively, on April 1, will probably not arrive at the yards until about April 10.

The Balch was commissioned at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., March 26. She will proceed to Newport and thence to Key West and report to the commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, for duty in that flotilla.

The docking and inspection period for the Nebraska and Virginia at the Boston Yard and the inspection period

for the Michigan at the Philadelphia Yard and the New Hampshire at the Norfolk Yard have been changed from April 15-30 to April 8-24.

On April 1 the Ohio was considered as detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. The Ohio will remain at the New York Yard until the commissioning of the New York, about April 8, and then proceed to Philadelphia to be placed in ordinary.

A model of the U.S. battleship New York, which will go into commission next week, will be displayed in the model room of the New York Yacht Club for about two weeks at about the time she is commissioned. It is probable that the New York will be assigned to fire the salute off Grant's Tomb on Memorial Day, May 30.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended John M. Dunn, seaman, attached to the navy yard craft at Mare Island, Cal., for gallant conduct in rescuing a shipmate from drowning. A man had fallen overboard in an effort to reach the navy yard ferry, which had started from the float, and Dunn at once threw him a lifebuoy. When Dunn saw that the man was helpless he dived into the trough of the churning propeller, and, supporting the drowning man, brought him to the float. Dunn is a native of New Orleans, La.

Submarine K-6 for the U.S. Navy was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., on March 26. It was one of the most successful launchings that ever took place at the local yards. Mrs. Ethel Roberts, of Brookline, the wife of Naval Constr. Thomas G. Roberts, U.S.N., christened the vessel. Mrs. Roberts carried a handsome bouquet of Richmond roses, the gift of Mr. F. T. Bowles, of the Fore River Company. After the boat was launched the broken fragments of the bottle were enclosed in a teakwood box and were presented to Mrs. Roberts. The bottle was encased in a meshwork of golden threads and tied with tricolored ribbons. The Navy was represented at the launching by Rear Admiral William N. Little, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. W. G. Child and Mrs. Child and Lieut. J. O. Fisher.

The Secretary of the Navy is pleased to note the co-ordination between the Post-graduate Department of the U.S. Naval Academy and Columbia University, New York, and in the advance made by young officers of the U.S. Navy under instruction in the lecture rooms and laboratories of that university. Eighteen officers are taking the course at Columbia University, in which the theories of thermodynamics, machine design, electricity and radio are adapted to their practical application in the naval service, and in which special subjects and problems that are encountered on board ship are worked out. The names of the officers taking the course were given in our issue of Sept. 6 last. The Navy Department has furnished the university with a great number of drawings and specifications of Navy machinery and the students from the Navy are taught the handling of this machinery, its adjustment and control, in order that they may be able to deal intelligently with contractors and manufacturers and detect faults in machinery supplied to the Government.

A number of officers and men of the U.S.S. Texas at the navy yard, New York, were invited by the management of the Winter Garden to visit that theater March 31. Near the end of the first act officers and blue-jackets went back in the wings, and the regular stage business was held up while the visitors filed across the stage. Ralph Herz, of the cast, explained the identity of the visitors, and the audience gave them a hearty welcome, while they climbed up on the stage Imperator. The visitors remained on the canvas stage ship until the end of the act. Miss Valli Valli and forty members of the company playing "The Queen of the Movies" in the Globe Theater were the guests on April 2 of the officers of the battleship Texas in the New York Navy Yard. On March 30 a number of officers attended the performance at the Globe, and the reception and dance on April 2 were, in a sense, a return for the courtesy. The wardroom and junior officers' quarters on board the battleship were elaborately decorated, and when the guests arrived, at three o'clock, there was a special committee of officers on deck to bid them welcome. The ship's band played for the dance, which was followed by a tour of sightseeing through the ship.

The court-martial of Asst. Paymr. Russel V. Bleecker, U.S.N., at Mare Island, was still in session on March 25, the defendant taking the stand in his own behalf on that day. He denies all the charges against him, and at the time of adjournment had not completed his testimony. Dr. J. B. Maloney, a civilian physician of Key West, Fla., who knew Paymaster Bleecker at the time the alleged offenses were committed, was one of the most important witnesses introduced by the defense on March 24. In fact, it was owing to Paymaster Bleecker's claim that the testimony of Dr. Maloney was absolutely essential and the latter's inability to leave his practice in time to get to Mare Island before March that the trial was postponed until this time, the court having first convened in January last. Dr. Maloney testified that he considered that Paymaster Bleecker was not in his right mind at the time the alleged offenses were committed; that, in fact, he had made an examination of him and found that he was suffering from mental trouble.

The April number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin, which will appear shortly, contains several articles of unusual interest. The report by P.A. Surg. J. R. Phelps, U.S.N., of the annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society, held in Boston, Mass., occupies a large part of the volume. It includes extracts from the papers read at the meeting and an elaborate description of the apparatus displayed by various manufacturers, as well as many practical suggestions on the use of the X-rays. Asst. Surg. G. G. Holladay, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.N., reports five cases of intestinal perforation during the course of typhoid fever. The epidemic of measles and mumps which is now coming to a close in Guam is described in an article by Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, U.S.N. "The Feeble-minded from a Military Standpoint," by A.A. Surg. A. R. Schier, U.S.N., is the second article by this author on the subject, and details his practical experiences in the methods of detecting feeble-minded applicants for enlistment at recruiting offices. P.A. Surg. W. M. Kerr, U.S.N., describes the successful treatment of cases of alcohol and drug addictions. Asst. Surg. C. C. Ammerman, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.N., contributes an article of unusual interest on medical experiences in the Amazonian tropics, in which he describes, from a

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medical point of view, the difficulties encountered in building a railroad through the tropical jungles of Brazil. Several interesting cases are described, among them twenty two cases of poisoning by the seeds of a tropical plant, and a case in which a large ball of shellac was found in the stomach after death.

Secretary Daniels, it is expected, will order a court of inquiry to determine what responsibility, if any, officers of the Navy may have had for the circulation of charges that a fight between J. Philip Kiesecker, an employee of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff at Newport News, Va., last month, was the result of attempts by the company to influence Commander Huff in his attitude as inspector of certain work of the company upon the battleship Texas. The Secretary received from Comdr. E. R. Pollock, who served as counsel for Commander Huff when the latter was tried by court-martial for striking Kiesecker, a letter stating that he knew of no facts which directly connect the alleged assault with Commander Huff's duties as an inspector on the Texas. Since Commander Pollock made the only statement contained in the record of the Huff trial in which that officer's connections with the work of the shipbuilding company is mentioned, his letter is regarded as completely throwing out of court, for lack of evidence, the charges that the fight between Kiesecker and Huff was due to efforts of the company to "reach" Huff. For this reason it is possible that Mr. Daniels may investigate the matter further and seek to ascertain for what reason the charges against the company were put in circulation. The company's officials have acted vigorously in the matter and have given indications of an intent to bring action against those responsible for the circulation and publication of the charges against their firm. They expressed the desire that the Secretary order a court of inquiry.

The Navy Department has received from the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Jupiter a report which shows the readiness of officers and enlisted men of the Navy to risk their own lives at all times to save a shipmate. On March 16, 1914, ordinary Seamen Curtis, Fritz and Anding went down in No. 13 hold of the Jupiter to coal the galley. About 500 tons of coal were stored in this hold and subsequent developments showed that poisonous gases had collected. Fritz, finding himself getting faint, started to go back up the ladder, but fell unconscious. Anding at once placed the hoisting line around Fritz, and Curtis went up for help. Seaman Stanley then went below to bring up Fritz. As soon as the latter had been removed Anding himself dropped back unconscious. Boatswain's Mate Leitner then went down to put the line around Anding, but found that he had fallen so far from the ladder that the line would not reach. He then tried to drag Anding, but was himself overcome and fell back into the hatch. Btsn. W. T. Shaw arrived at this time, went below and endeavored to drag the unconscious men to the ladder, but found that he could not move them. Chief Carpenter Kempton and ordinary Seaman Ferguson then went into the hold to render assistance, and Ordinary Seaman Curtis went back into the hold a second time. When the executive officer arrived he had a line thrown into the hold from the coal boom, and Boatswain Shaw placed this around Anding and he was then hauled out. He then started to bend the line around Leitner, but was overcome before he could finish his task. Mr. Kempton, Curtis and Ferguson finished it and Leitner was hoisted out. The three men then started for the ladder, but Mr. Kempton and Curtis were overcome and fell back. Ordinary Seamen Sales and Simpson then went to the rescue and all were hauled to safety.

While not so spectacular as the trip of the Oregon around the Horn, the trip planned for the Jupiter will be as important in testing the new electric drive. In command of Comdr. F. S. Robinson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the Jupiter will leave the Pacific coast in the middle of April and will have a thorough seagoing trip on her voyage around South America and through the Straits of Magellan. Commander Robinson is an expert electrician and is especially qualified to conduct the test of the Jupiter's machinery. The advocates of the electric engine are making many claims for its superiority over other machinery for warships.

They claim that it economizes fuel, increases the ease with which ships can be handled and gives greater maneuvering power. They have been urging the department to install electric drive in a battleship. To test it the Jupiter has been equipped with the new device. The experiments with her so far have been very satisfactory, but she has never been submitted to a test of sufficient severity to warrant the authorities in recommending the machinery for another ship. It is thought that the test around Cape Horn, and the other plans for experiments when she reaches the Atlantic coast, will determine the efficiency of electric drive for larger warships.

Repairs to the U.S.S. Vermont appear to have placed her in excellent condition. Her runs since her overhauling have shown her to be in splendid shape and it is not thought that she will have any more trouble with her shafts. It will be remembered that the Vermont broke three of her shafts on her return from Europe. So far as the Navy Department has been able to ascertain the accident was due to the unstable condition of the beds of her engines. It is believed that the beds were not properly supported.

The Naval Observatory at Washington, D.C., obtained at noon, March 31, a photograph of a very large sun spot group in solar north latitude, which has lately appeared around the eastern limb of the sun, but which has not previously been observed on account of cloudy weather. This sun spot group consists of a large circular spot and faculae with small spots in them. The length of the group is about 50,000 miles.

The British Admiralty has provisionally placed orders for the construction of twenty motor boats for use in the navy. It is anticipated that steam pinnaces will eventually be entirely supplanted by motor boats for naval use.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Denver, arrived March 30 at Panama.
Ammen, arrived March 30 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Yorktown, sailed March 30 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico.
Rhode Island, arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Iris, arrived March 31 at San Pedro, Cal.
Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Truxtun, sailed March 31 from San Diego, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
Culgoa, arrived March 31 at Tampico, Mexico.
Buffalo, arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Vicksburg, arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.
Wyoming and Vulcan, arrived March 31 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Callao, sailed April 1 from Hong Kong, China, for Canton, China.
Raleigh, sailed March 31 from La Paz, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico.
Galveston, sailed April 1 from Manila, P.I., for Zamboanga, P.I.
Celtic, arrived March 31 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lebanon, arrived April 1 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Annapolis, sailed April 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Nashville, arrived April 1 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, P.R.
Pittsburgh, arrived April 1 at Tiburon, Cal.
Helena, arrived April 2 at Shanghai, China.
Dixie, sailed April 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla.
Reid, Preston and Flusser, arrived April 1 at Key West, Fla.
New Orleans, arrived April 1 at Guaymas, Mexico.
New Hampshire, arrived April 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Michigan, arrived April 2 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arkansas, sailed April 2 from New York for Hampton Roads, Va.
H-3, arrived April 2 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.
Arkansas, arrived at Hampton Roads April 3.
Solace arrived at Vera Cruz April 2.
Culgoa, sailed from Tampico for New Orleans April 22.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Asst. Paymr. Patrick T. M. Lathrop to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Aug. 22, 1912.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 2, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Arthur P. Fairfield to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) Raymond A. Spruance to be a lieutenant.
Gun. Maxwell Case to be an ensign.
Gun. Edward S. Tucker to be a chief gunner.

MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATIONS, NO. 2 (SERIES 1914).


HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS.

The following table exhibits the result of the Philippines Division Competition held at Maquinaya, P.I., Jan. 14, 1914.
GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

Philippines Division Competition, Fired at Maquinaya, P.I., 1914.

No.	Rank and Name.	Slow Fire.				Rapid Fire.			Skirmish		Aggregate.	Medal.
		200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	1st run	2d run		
1.	Corpl. Elmer E. Greenlaw.....	78	89	99	87	89	86	79	133	115	855	Gold
2.	Sergt. Harlan E. Major.....	82	89	97	87	92	91	79	104	130	851	Silver
3.	Pvt. Richard H. Harnett.....	73	85	93	87	87	86	66	109	104	790	Silver
4.	Corpl. Joseph Martin.....	77	87	94	86	88	74	68	93	95	761	Silver
5.	Corpl. William Rider.....	75	85	94	86	88	81	67	103	79	758	Bronze
6.	Corpl. Ulrich Hinrichs.....	71	90	93	82	79	71	69	120	81	756	Bronze
7.	Pvt. Herman Kingsnorth.....	80	78	91	83	80	76	79	96	92	755	Bronze
8.	Corpl. Thomas J. Hoban.....	82	78	89	79	74	68	76	107	104	753	Bronze
9.	Pvt. Fred Abuhl.....	76	92	90	79	80	69	76	96	92	750	Bronze
10.	Sergt. Charles Connette.....	83	86	92	90	78	80	59	110	72	750	Bronze
11.	1st Sergt. Peter Conachy.....	79	81	92	87	76	85	72	89	83	744	Bronze
12.	Pvt. Gustav A. Hanson.....	69	82	96	85	73	88	79	85	81	738	Bronze

Note.—Course fired was that prescribed for departmental competitions in the Army.
(Par. 268, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.)



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NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 26.—Comdr. F. H. Schofield to temporary command Isla de Luzon.

Comdr. Luke McNamee detached inspector of engineering material, Massachusetts District; to connection fitting out Sacramento and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Cook detached Vermont; to naval inspector of ordnance, Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reynolds detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, April 11, 1914; to Utah as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Edwards detached command First Division, Submarine Flotilla; to executive officer and navigator Tallahassee.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. J. Estess detached Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis, Md.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign P. M. Bates detached California; to Pittsburgh.

Surg. C. M. De Valin detached fleet surgeon, Pacific Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. Otterson detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 15, 1914; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Civil Engr. Gaylord Church to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, March 26, 1914.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Laning detached Saratoga; to Villalobos.

Asst. Surg. R. F. Jones detached Villalobos; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Chief Btsn. F. D. Blakely detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans to home, wait orders.

Gun. N. Chatillon detached Saratoga; to Monterey.

Mach. Fred San Soucie detached Saratoga; to home, wait orders.

Mach. S. K. Sorensen detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Saratoga.

Carp. L. T. Hermann detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

MARCH 27.—Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. David Lyons detached Tacoma; to sick leave of absence.

Lieut. W. L. Friedell detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 11, 1914; to command First Division, Submarine Flotilla, and C-3.

Surg. G. F. Freeman detached North Carolina; to Nebraska.

P.A. Surg. E. H. H. Old detached Nebraska; to home, wait orders.

MARCH 28.—Comdr. H. H. Hough detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to connection fitting out Leonidas and duty in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Welte detached Tennessee; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign H. H. Porter detached Idaho; to Tennessee.

Med. Insnr. G. T. Smith detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to wait orders.

Surg. C. E. Riggs detached Louisiana; to home, wait orders.

Surg. F. C. Cook detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Louisiana.

Asst. Dental Surg. J. R. Barber to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insnr. T. S. O'Leary detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Pay Insnr. G. G. Seibels detached fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. George Brown, Jr., detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet.

Paymr. G. W. Pigman detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

P.A. Paymr. W. S. Zane to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1914.

Pay Clerk E. A. Tarpley appointment revoked.

MARCH 30.—Ensign R. E. Sampson detached Iowa; to connection fitting out Sacramento and as engineer officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Btsn. John Davis detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to New Jersey.

Btsn. D. J. Sullivan to St. Louis.

Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached New Jersey; to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Mach. F. G. Wolf detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to New Jersey.

Mach. F. R. King to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kily to duty receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 31.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Fischer to naval recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. E. S. Root detached Cleveland; to St. Louis.

Lieut. J. F. Connor detached naval recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Mcclary detached Maryland; to Jupiter.

Ensign Merritt Hodson detached Jupiter; to Maryland.

Pay Dir. C. M. Ray detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty in charge of Naval Allotment Office, Washington, D.C.

Btsn. E. R. Wroughton detached West Virginia; to Chattanooga.

Btsn. W. C. Milligan detached Chattanooga; to West Virginia.

Pay Clerk James Fellis appointed; to Mississippi.

APRIL 1.—Comdr. H. H. Hough to Asiatic Station, via Army transport, May 5, 1914.

Comdr. F. P. Baldwin detached South Dakota; to sick leave.

Lieut. Wallace Berthoff detached staff of commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Nelson commissioned, from June 6, 1913.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Boone, M.R.C., commissioned, from March 17, 1914.

Chief Btsn. G. R. Veed commissioned, from Feb. 3, 1914.

Mach. C. D. Welker to Iowa.

APRIL 2.—Lieut. I. C. Kidd detached Pittsburgh; to aid Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign J. C. Thom detached Pittsburgh; to Jupiter.

P.A. Surg. D. C. Walton detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. C. I. Wood, M.R.C., to naval hospital, New York.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. C. H. Mack to Naval Academy; Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. E. W. Hill and Chief Gun. Augustus Anderson detached Raleigh; to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Gun. R. S. Bulger and Gun. Albert Klingler detached New Hampshire; to home, wait orders.

Mach. C. S. Hansel, Mach. H. B. Cozine and Chief Carp. T. H. Scharf detached Raleigh; to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clerk P. T. Lansdale appointed; to Constellation.

Pay Clerk C. R. Sies appointed; to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Clerk E. A. Tarpley appointed; to Vermont.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 26.—Col. J. A. Lefebvre commissioned a colonel from Feb. 25, 1914.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville commissioned a lieutenant colonel from Feb. 25, 1914.

Major Harry Lee commissioned a major from Feb. 25, 1914.

APRIL 1.—Capt. R. S. Hooker detached Ohio; to marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. N. P. Vulte detached Ohio; to New York.

APRIL 2.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Lane, A.A. and I., detached western recruiting division, San Francisco; to headquarters, Marine Corps.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., to duty in charge of eastern recruiting division, Philadelphia, on expiration sick leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 27.—First Lieut. E. S. Addison ordered to Guthrie for temporary duty.

MARCH 28.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to New York on official business.

MARCH 30.—Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis detached Acushnet, to Tuscarora.

Second Lieut. R. P. Munroe detached Onondaga April 10, to Morrill.

Second Lieut. A. H. Seally detached Apache April 5, to Mackinac.

Capt. of Engrs. David McComas French ordered to inspect quarantine steamer Argonaut.

MARCH 31.—Third Lieut. D. P. Marvin detached Androscoggin, to Manning.

APRIL 1.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden detached Seminole April 10, to Morrill.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The revenue cutter Seminole early this week went to the aid of the stranded schooner William Thomas Moore, just inside Little River Inlet bar, N.C. The Seminole, owing to shallow water, was unable to get closer than half a mile, but boat crews from the Seminole went to work endeavoring to kedge the vessel off. The entire deckload of lumber was thrown overboard and the Moore's head was partly slewed.

A heavy southwest blow came up in the night, rendering the position of the schooner precarious. The Seminole's men succeeded in planting a heavy anchor in deep water. The crew of the Moore were working with the cutter's men in removing the deckload. The Moore is bound from Little River Inlet to New York.

On March 30 the revenue cutter Acushnet went to the aid of a fishing schooner disabled off Cuskata. The cutter towed her to Vineyard Haven, where she could wait for a tug to tow her to Boston. The Acushnet then stood back for Woods Hole.



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THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on March 28 passed the Military Academy bill with only one minor change from the form as amended and reported in our issue of March 28. The bill is now in conference committee.

The Senate on March 30 agreed to S. Res. 262, "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to prepare and submit to the Senate at its next regular session, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a compilation, with complete index, of existing laws relating to the Navy, Navy Department, and Marine Corps, with annotations showing how such laws have been construed and applied by the Navy Department, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Attorney General, or the courts, the cost of said compilation, not to exceed \$3,000, to be covered by appropriations to be reported by the Committee on Appropriations."

The Senate on March 28 passed S. 2533, to provide for the relief of certain enlisted men in the U.S. Navy, amended to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the increased pay authorized by law for each rating of the Navy during the first, second, and subsequent periods of service of enlisted men who are citizens of the United States shall be paid to such enlisted men as are otherwise entitled thereto, irrespective of the citizenship of such enlisted men: Provided, That any and all enlisted men who have, subsequent to the 27th day of March, 1906, been carried on the records of the Navy Department as citizens of the United States shall be entitled to any increased pay to which they would have been entitled if citizens of the United States: And provided further, That where any enlisted men of the Navy have received such increased pay and checkages thereof have been subsequently made on account of inability to prove United States citizenship during the time of receipt of such increased pay, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to reopen the accounts of such enlisted men and to credit the amount so checked to the men, or in cases where men have left the Service without having had the amount of said disallowance checked against their accounts, to credit the pay officer who made the payment and in whose account the disallowance has been made.

The Senate on March 28 passed the bill (S. 2538) to repeal Sections 1538 and 1539 of the Revised Statutes, relating to repairs on naval vessels. Mr. Page explained that "in the early sixties a statute was passed that no repairs should be made to a naval vessel in excess of a very few thousand dollars without a committee from the Department being appointed to examine the vessel to see that the repairs would not be excessive. The Secretary of the Navy said to us that the vessels of 1861, as compared with the vessels of 1914, were very cheap affairs, and that it is absolutely nonsense to continue that provision upon the statute book. He asks to have it repealed, and I think the request is a very proper one."

On March 28 the Senate passed S. 686, to restore 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. O. Slayton, U.S.R.C.S., retired, to the active list; also S. 685, to appoint James W. Keen as master's mate, retired, U.S.R.C.S.

The Senate on March 28 received a favorable report on S. 5087, "To appoint Edward L. Keyes a captain of Cavalry in the U.S. Army; Provided, That no back pay or allowances shall be granted under this act."

In the Senate March 28 Mr. Chamberlain, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1621) authorizing the appointment of Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army without increase of pay, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

In the Senate March 27 Mr. Lodge proposed as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 14034) insert the following: "Estimates of costs prepared at navy yards equipped for the construction of such vessels shall be certified to as follows by the officers preparing such estimates: 'I certify that this estimate is sufficient to cover the cost of the vessel completed in accordance with the contract plans and specifications, including the customary contingencies and, further, that these estimates as approved by the chiefs of the bureaus concerned, shall be opened and made public at the time appointed for the opening of competitive bids; Provided further, That in case the actual cost of a vessel built in a navy yard shall exceed the estimate submitted when the work was authorized, that fact shall be entered on the record of all officers of the Navy concerned.'"

In the Senate April 1 Mr. O'Gorman submitted an amendment providing for the continuing and carrying to completion of the work begun on Governors Island, N.Y., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

In the Senate April 1 Mr. Norris submitted a proposed amendment to the so-called Panama Canal repeal bill. Amend the bill by adding thereto a new section as follows:

Sec. 3. The passage of this Act shall not be construed as a surrender of the right claimed by the U.S. Government to regulate the traffic passing through the Panama Canal by giving to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States and other vessels of the United States and its citizens

either partial or total exemption from the payment of tolls when passing through said canal. The protest heretofore filed with the Government of the United States by the government of Great Britain against such a construction of the treaty of Nov. 18, 1901, between said governments, commonly known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is hereby recognized as presenting an international question suitable and proper for settlement by arbitration, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to begin negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the determination of said question by arbitration.

The Acting Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, and for extensions and betterments thereto, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, from the receipts of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system that have been covered into the Treasury of the United States (submitted), \$496,754.39. The Chief Signal Officer says: "This estimate was not included with other estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1915, inasmuch as it has been proposed that the Post Office Department take over the maintenance of the system, and in that event no funds for this purpose would be required by the Signal Corps. The Postmaster General has advised, under date of March 10, 1914, that as no definite action has as yet been taken regarding the transfer of this service to the Post Office Department, it was believed that the War Department should secure appropriation necessary for its operation during the period indicated (fiscal year 1915). The system is of great value to commercial and other interests in Alaska, but of little to the military authorities, and the cost of its maintenance and operation should not be charged to the appropriation for the support of the Army; as matters stand, this system is a burden upon the Signal Corps and the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. Under the proposed arrangement the money for this absolutely necessary work would come in a businesslike way from the system itself and be no charge against the Military Establishment."

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, which, as noted in our issue of Feb. 14, page 758, was passed Feb. 9 by the Senate carrying \$6,895,200, an increase of \$1,720,000 over the amount voted by the House, was taken from the Speaker's table in the House April 1, and conferees on the part of the House appointed as follows: Messrs. Sherley, White and Calder.

The Acting Secretary of War submits an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$7,500 for the repair and replacement of equipment and material lost and damaged by fire in the Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

The Navy Department reports adversely on H.R. 11031, to promote Robert Andrew Abernathy, lieutenant commander, U.S.N. The Secretary says: "The records give no indication that Lieutenant Commander Abernathy showed any extraordinary heroism at the time and place mentioned in lines 6 to 8 of the bill. A board of naval officers investigated the fire which occurred on board a powder lighter alongside the U.S.S. Culgoa on the date in question. The report of the board shows that Lieutenant Commander Abernathy, then a lieutenant and the executive officer of the Culgoa, was called as a witness, but there is no mention of him as having performed any specific act of heroism, or of his having displayed courage in any way whatever. This report does mention two officers by name as deserving of commendation 'for their prompt attention to a situation that required quick thinking and action regardless of exposure to personal danger.' The Department believes that the omission in the report of any commendatory comment concerning Lieutenant Abernathy was not an oversight, as his name was mentioned as having given testimony and the names of others were mentioned as deserving of commendation for their acts. It is further noted that in the report on fitness of this officer covering the period in question his commanding officer makes no mention of any special or exceptional duty performed by Lieutenant Abernathy."

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The pension appropriation estimates were reported in the House on April 1 by the Committee on Appropriations. They show that the pension roll has diminished to such an extent in recent months that it will require \$169,150,000 for pension disbursements in the fiscal year that will begin on July 1 next instead of \$180,300,000, the amount appropriated for the current year. More than 40,000 names have been dropped from the pension roll in the past year on account of death and other causes. The loss of veterans by death last year was 57,459, which means that veterans are now dying at the rate of more than 1,100 a week, or nearly 160 a day. The net loss in the number of pensioners in 1913 was 40,004.

It is a question, however, whether the appropriations for pensions will continue to decline as they have in the past year, as Congress is constantly passing laws adding more names to the pension roll. For example, immediately following the report of the pension budget, the House passed, by a vote of 256 to 74, a bill granting pensions to the widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection and during the Boxer troubles in China. It is estimated that the first year this law is in operation it will involve an appropriation of \$2,500,000.

In 1912, just before the Sherwood Act was passed, an appropriation of \$150,000,000 was authorized for pensions. In 1913, the first year of the operation of the Sherwood law, the pension appropriations increased to \$171,000,000, and this year, as stated, \$180,300,000 was made available for the purpose. Without supplemental legislation such as proposed in the bill passed on April 1 the authorities say that appropriations on account of pensions will decline materially each year. The report on the pension budget shows that from the beginning of the Government to date the enormous sum of \$4,557,859,824 has been paid out on account of pensions.

The Spanish War pension bill passed by the House grants \$12 monthly to the widows of honorably discharged soldiers or sailors who served in the war of 1898, the troubles in the Philippines and in China, and \$2 a month for each child under sixteen years of age, provided the widow shall have married the soldier prior to the approval of the law. The pensions are to be limited to widows without means of support other than their daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 a year. The report on this bill sets forth that approximately 424,000 men served in the Army in the wars and insurrections mentioned. It is pointed out that the bill only extends benefits that are now shared by the widows and orphans of other wars and Indian campaigns. There are about 4,000 widows of men who

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served in the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, it is estimated. The bill now goes to the Senate and is certain to pass that body before adjournment.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 136, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—To authorize the appointment of Charles August Meyer as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

S.J. Res. 137, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—To authorize the appointment of Clifford Hildebrandt Tate as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

NEW RETIREMENT BILL FOR NAVY.

S. 5077, Mr. Tillman.—To increase the efficiency of the retired list of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That hereafter when any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, whose total service in the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps has been less than ten years, is retired under the provisions of existing law, he shall receive one-fourth of the pay of the grade in which retired; and if, when retired, his total of such service has been more than ten years and less than twenty years, he shall receive one-half of the pay of the grade in which retired; and if, when retired, his total of such service has been more than twenty years, he shall receive three-fourths of the pay of the grade in which retired: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the rank or pay which any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps hereafter retired would receive under existing law provided such officer's total of such service has been more than thirty years, or provided such officer has been found totally incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his grade by reason of disability or disease incident to the Service: Provided further, That any officer on the retired list of the Navy or Marine Corps, whose total of such service has been less than thirty years, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive, in time of peace, the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of corresponding rank and length of active service, and the existing laws governing longevity pay are hereby extended to include such active duty: Provided further, That when the total service of an officer in the Navy or Marine Corps on the retired list, rendered while on the active, the active reserve, and the retired lists of the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps covers a period of thirty years, an officer on the retired list may not thereafter, in time of peace, without his consent, be required to perform active duty. Retired officers subject to active duty may, when hereafter ordered to active duty, except when war is threatened, or during war, or within one year after war has ceased, decline to accept such active duty, in which event they shall forfeit their retired pay during the period they may be unwilling to perform active duty: And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be held to entitle any officer who has heretofore or may hereafter be retired to any greater pay than he would be entitled to receive under existing laws, nor to prevent an officer from being wholly retired from the Service in accordance with Sec. 1454 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

S. 5104, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to the Oregon Agricultural College Cadet Corps by a U.S. Army transport from Portland, Ore., or Astoria, Ore., to San Francisco, Cal., and return, for the purpose of visiting, as a military body organized and instructed under present law and regulations, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition during the first two weeks in May, 1915: Provided, That all expenses incident to the use of said transport after embarkation of said cadet corps and while on board shall be borne by the Oregon Agricultural College: Provided further, That said college shall indemnify the War Department for any damage done to any part or parts of such transport not necessarily incident to such use: Provided also, That no person or persons will be permitted to take part in such trip who are not members of the Oregon Agricultural College Cadet Corps doing full duty or who are not authorized by the professor of military science and tactics of said college or the Secretary of War to accompany the cadet corps as part of the instructional force of the military department of the college.

H.J. Res. 234, Mr. Logue.—Directing the selection of a site for the erection of a statue in Washington, D.C., to the memory of the late Major Gen. George Gordon Meade. Appropriates \$15,000 for site and pedestal.

H.J. Res. 236, Mr. Hart.—To authorize the appointment of Clifford H. Tate as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy.

H.J. Res. 237, Mr. Hart.—To authorize the appointment of Charles A. Meyer as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy.

RETIREMENT IN MEDICAL RESERVE.


H.R. 15034, Mr. Metz.—That Sec. 9 of an Act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army, approved April 23, 1908, be amended to read: "Sec. 9. That officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, when called upon active duty in the Service of the United States, as provided in Sec. 8 of this Act, shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Regular Army, and during the period of such service shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of first lieutenants of the Medical Corps, with increase for length of service now allowed by law, said increase to be computed only for time of active duty, and shall be entitled to retirement and to the retirement pay of such rank for physical disability incurred in the line of duty while in active duty: Provided, That no officer of the Medical Reserve Corps shall be entitled to pension except for physical disability incurred in the line of duty while in active duty: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the appointment in time of war of medical officers of volunteers in such numbers and with such rank and pay as may be provided by law."

H.R. 15037, Mr. Bruckner.—To provide for a Government armor-plate plant in the Borough of the Bronx, New York city. Appropriates \$7,000,000.

H.R. 15078, Mr. Smith, of Idaho.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire, by purchase, ten armored cars capable of operating on any terrain and designed to carry a crew of four men and two machine-guns behind armor, covering all sides, capable of defeating the penetration of musket fire at short range, said cars to be provided with four driving wheels and to weigh less than 5,000 pounds. Appropriates \$50,000.

H.R. 15155, Mr. Goetze.—For erection of a monument at Fort Laramie, Ohio, in commemoration of the part it played in the early history and progress of our country: \$50,000.

H.R. 15174, Mr. Howard.—That the name of Robert E. L. Spence be placed upon the retired list of the U.S. Army with rank as major, instead of captain on said retired list.



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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1914.

Quarters are already being engaged in Annapolis for Graduation Week in June. Twenty-four young ladies have booked accommodations at one inn.

Mrs. W. C. Gibson has gone to Charleston, S.C., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tarrant, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Tarrant, U.S.N., who is on duty at the navy yard there.

Mrs. George W. Logan and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer have issued cards for a reception to the First Class of midshipmen, for the evening of April 25 in Trophy Hall, Naval Academy.

Resolutions requesting Maryland's representatives in Congress to urge upon the proper authorities the availability of Annapolis as the site of the proposed Government armor plant have passed both Houses of the Maryland Legislature.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, officiated at Arlington Monday at the funeral of the late Capt. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., who died some weeks ago at Hong Kong. Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, wife of Professor Cusachs, U.S.N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carroll Van Nes, in Green Spring Valley, Baltimore county, Md. Ensign and Mrs. M. D. Gilmore, U.S.N., have returned to Portsmouth, N.H., after a fortnight's visit to Mrs. Isaman, mother of Mrs. Gilmore. Ensign Gilmore is stationed on the cruiser Tacoma, now undergoing repairs at Portsmouth.

In consequence of the resignation of James E. Lockard, as chief clerk of the Naval Academy, James E. Breneman was made chief clerk, and John K. Rice, Henry W. Schultheis and J. W. Reynolds were advanced. On Tuesday supper was given at the Lucky Bag Inn in honor of Mr. James E. Lockard, who resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Police Board of Baltimore. The hosts were his fellow clerks—Messrs. J. E. Breneman, H. W. Schultheis and John K. Rice. Other guests were Messrs. Samuel Grob, R. Clausen, James Farrell, George Rogers, Luther Brashears, W. A. Delcher, H. K. Metzger and I. K. Menikheim, all clerks and employees of the Naval Academy.

The Marine Guard of the Naval Academy has begun to overhaul its boats on the Spa. There are two rowing cutters and one motor boat. The Marines have also begun their spring practice with the ball and bat.

It has developed that a broken ankle was the injury which Mdsn. J. L. Vaiden, captain and third baseman of the Naval Academy nine, received in the opening game against Swarthmore Wednesday of last week.

Mdsn. Arthur Landis, of North Carolina, has been elected captain of the Naval Academy gymnastic team for next season. He is an expert on the parallel bars. The members of the Naval Academy basketball five have elected Allen E. Smith captain for next season. The midshipmen have not been defeated in two years, and the friends claim that the team is undoubtedly the strongest in the country. All the victories this year have been by decisive scores, Yale, Swarthmore, Washington and Lee, and Georgetown being among the teams which were overwhelmed. The members of the squad presented Midshipman McReavey, the retiring captain, with a gold mounted cigarette case. He has played four seasons, and has only been in one game in which the Navy team met defeat.

For the first time since its organization, there will be contests with sabers, in addition to foils, at the annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association this year. Mdsn. Edward L. Cochrane will represent the Naval Academy. The contest will be between individuals only, but next year it is hoped to have team competitions, as with foils. A number of teams which met the midshipmen this year brought contestants with both weapons.

The University of Pennsylvania and the Naval Academy will enter the finals of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, to be held in New York, April 10 and 11, and the University of Pittsburgh will be eliminated as the result of the semi-finals held here Saturday afternoon. The midshipmen won fifteen of their eighteen bouts, Pennsylvania won eleven, while Pittsburgh secured but one decision. In the series of meets the Naval Academy has won 6, Pennsylvania 3, Cassassus, supposed to be Penn's best blade, was not in good form, and Van Buskirk did the best work for the visitors. Hans, the Navy captain, was easily the star of the tournament, winning all of his six bouts rather easily, and making himself a likely contender for individual honors in the finals. The Navy fencers were: Hans, Peck, Glennon and Ellsberg.

The Naval Academy won at baseball Saturday from the University of Pennsylvania by 4 to 2, the game being a remarkable fielding exhibition in view of the earliness of the season and the wetness of the grounds. Showers caused a delay of an hour in opening the game. Pennsylvania hit the ball about evenly with the midshipmen, but most of their safe ones came with two out and were scattered, while the Navy bunched their hits. Team work at the bat and on the bases won for the Navy. The splendid battery work of Vinson and Hicks was the most encouraging feature of the game from the Navy standpoint. The Navy nine: Smith, s.; Adams, 2b.; Rodgers, r.f.; H. A. Fisher, c.f.; Connolly, 1b.; T. G. Fisher, 3b.; Glover, l.f.; Hicks, c.; Vinson, p.

The midshipmen opened their lacrosse season Saturday afternoon by winning from Lehigh, 5 to 1. The Navy "had something on" the visitors in every department of the game, but their defensive work was a distinct feature. The Navy had Gilchrist, McReavey and Ralston, three rugged football men, down field, and the Lehigh forwards had almost a hopeless time trying to get the ball past them. Cohen and Wiltse did the best work among the Navy forwards, and Hiss, Dunn and Hadoway did good work for Lehigh. Toward the close of the first half Wiltse, the Navy captain, dislocated his shoulder, and will be out of the game for some time. The visitors got their single score late in the final period. The game was fairly fast considering the soft field. The Naval Academy

team: Spanage, goal; Cunneen, point; Gilchrist, cover point; Ralston, first defense; McReavey, second defense; Vickery, third defense; Clarke, center; Creighton, third attack; Wiltse (captain), second attack; Cohen, first attack; Davis, out home; Mitchell, in home; substitutions, Bower for Wiltse, Wiley for Creighton.

The Naval Academy won at lacrosse Wednesday afternoon from the Baltimore City College by 5 to 0 in an excellently played game. The midshipmen had a more systematic attack, and were older and stronger than their opponents, but the collegians put up an unexpectedly good defense. Mitchell scored for the Navy two minutes after the opening, but the two other tallies in the half did not come until towards the end, Mitchell netting the ball again, and Creighton scoring the final goal. In the second period, the work of City College improved and frequent excursions were made into Navy territory, though no goals were scored. Davis scored in the first minute, and Mitchell toward the close.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 31, 1914.

The ferryboat Highlander has resumed her regular service between West Point and Garrison and the broken ice is rapidly going out of the river.

Several card parties were given this past week and the annual vaudeville for the benefit of the Army relief Society was given on Saturday afternoon and evening; the program was very good, some clever acrobats pleased especially, and the singing and dancing were much enjoyed. Moving pictures in Kinemacolor were shown here for the first time to hearty applause.

Richards Vidmer on Wednesday gave a dance for the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Mary de Raimes, Julia Fieberger, Mary Sames, Frances Murray, Cadets Hoge, B. F. Gillette, Harmon, Conklin, Cronkhite, Irwin, Byron, Williams, Treat, J. G. Burr, W. E. Burr, Herr, Robertson, Gullion, Foster, Rees, R. D. McDonald and James Sidway, Clarence Townsley, Wirt Robinson and John Fitzpatrick. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Vidmer were assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Meade Wildrick; Mrs. Mitchell poured tea. Capt. and Mrs. Bell had supper after the roller skating Thursday evening for their guest, Miss Bailey, and for Misses Fieberger and Clark, Colonel Echols, Captains Wilcox, Card and Davis.

Mrs. Wilcox gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Kifer, Rodney Smith, Aver, Catts, Bubb, Hughes, Hoyt, Meyer, MacMillan, Wilson, Kiehl, Dawson, North, Patton, Dickinson, Slaughter, Philip Gordon, Cutler, Miner, O'Leary, Meade Wildrick, Holmer, Hobbs, Eckels. The prizes were won by Mesdames Hoyt, Wilson, Meyer, Patten, Dickinson and O'Leary. Lieut. and Mrs. McGee's guests at dinner Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, Miss Brown and Lieut. William Gordon. On Tuesday a number of married couples in the bachelor building gave a progressive dinner, the affair turning out a complete success. At the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. North, the cocktail party oysters were served; Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon furnished the next course, soup; the meat course was served at Lieut. and Mrs. Rice's; salad at Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's, finally stopping at Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer's for dessert and coffee.

Mrs. Eckels had bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Clayton, Reilly, Watson, Bell, Avery, Meyer, Gregory, Hoyt, Dawson, Boak, Patten, O'Leary, Miss Bailey. Silver picture frames were won by Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox, Reilly and Avery. Tea time guests were Mesdames Daley, Lyon, Deyers, Asensio and Miss Clark. Mrs. Schuyler, Richmond, of Syracuse, N.Y., has been spending a fortnight as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Malven. On Wednesday Mrs. Malven entertained for her sister with a bridge party, asking Mesdames Richmond, Tschappat, Watson, McFarland, Henderson, Meyer, Holderness, Avery.

Judge and Mrs. Miner, of Michigan, are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner. On Friday Mrs. Miner entertained at bridge for Mrs. Miner, s.; and for Mesdames Bell, Osborne, Cunningham, Jewett, Holderness, MacMillan, Hughes, Malven, Larned, Cutler, Meade Wildrick. Prizes were won by Mesdames Holderness, Larned and Wildrick. Mrs. Rodney Mason, guest of her niece, Mrs. Tschappat, returned to her home at Sackett's Harbor on Thursday. Mrs. Tschappat accompanied Mrs. Mason home and will be her guest for ten days. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness's guests at dinner Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Gordon and Lieut. William Gordon. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Miss Townsley and Major Ryan.

Sara Blenn Greene celebrated her third birthday anniversary Friday with a pretty party for the Misses Yvonne Crissy, Katharine Jarman, Adelaide Oldfield, Devin Mitchell, Nancy Baird, Elizabeth Murray, Leila Lee Baer, Marjorie Bell, Masters Bobby Lyon, George Francis Patten, Harvey Higley, Joey Stillwell, Beverly Jones. The children enjoyed a hunt for Easter eggs, and Elizabeth Murray won the prize for pinning the tail on the donkey. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lyon and Colonel Stuart. Mrs. Harrington had one table of bridge Saturday for Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox and Robinson.

Capt. and Mrs. Daley's supper guests Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieutenant Hayes. Mrs. Rice spent the week-end in Philadelphia, visiting her parents. Miss Rosa Gibbs, of Savannah, and Miss Mabel Kendall, of Brooklyn, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Miss Gibbs has just returned from Europe and is stopping off at West Point on her way home. On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Butler entertained for their guests with a supper and house dance after the roller skating. The guests included Misses Gibbs and Kendall, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Miss Vidmer, Miss Muecke, Captain Card, Captain Davis, Lieutenants Hayes, Perego, Taylor, Erwin, Dunsworth.

Clarence Townsley gave a supper after the roller skating for Richards Vidmer, James Sidway, John Fitzpatrick and other guests. Miss Lyons, guest of her sister, Mrs. Donovan, has recently left for Atlanta, Ga. Lieut. William Gordon left Monday for Washington, to accompany his parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, to Texas when they start Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Gordon expect to be away for about a month, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Gordon Bartlett. Miss McGuire, of New York, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan.

Mrs. Logan gave a dance Saturday for her daughter, Miss Logan. Among the guests present were Mrs. Wollback, the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Julia Fieberger, Helen Upson, Eleanor Vidmer, Marie Muecke, Cadets Wogan, Taylor, Gillette, Menoely, Hibbs, Holcomb, Guyer. Mrs. Mitchell had dinner Wednesday in honor of Richards Vidmer, who is spending his Easter vacation at home from school; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Vidmer and James Sidway. Captain Ferguson, of the Royal Irish Guards, spent several days recently at the post, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon. Captain Ferguson is on leave from his station in South Africa.

Mrs. Malven on Friday had bridge for her sister and guest, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Purdon and Miss Hayes. Jack Foster, of New Haven, is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels. The small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Booth was christened on Monday afternoon at the cadet chapel by Chaplain Silver. The baby was given the name of Cornell Dent and the sponsors were Capt. Earl McFarland, Lieut. Maxwell Murray and Mrs. Arthur Wolcott. At a little party at the house afterwards, the guests drank the baby's health.

Miss Helen Upson is home from Vassar for the spring vacation and is staying with her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Mrs. MacMillan and babies, Laddie and Katharine, will start on Thursday for Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. MacMillan's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ladd, for about a month. Mrs. Fieberger left Tuesday for a visit of several weeks with her mother at Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Wilder, of Berkeley, Cal., mother of Cadet Wilder, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Watson's guests at dinner were Mrs. Wilder, Cadets Wilder and Miley. Several cadets came in later and met Mrs. Wilder at informal tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Catts gave a bridge party Friday for Major and Mrs. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Caffery, the men's by Major Clayton. Mrs. Bankhead, wife of Lieut. C. C. Bankhead, U.S.A., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law,

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Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Booth is leaving Thursday for a fortnight's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, in New York. The family and quarters of Lieutenant Jacobs have been released from quarantine on account of measles. Marguerite Meyer had a lovely birthday party Saturday afternoon to mark her third milestone. The guests had a fine time; among those there were Sumner and Juddy Gregory, Koehler and Jack Daley.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Booth at its last meeting; the subject of the hostess's paper was "Tapestries." Current events were given by Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Cutler was hostess of the Wednesday Morning Club; Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Fieberger, who had an extra table for Mrs. Harrington and asked to meet her were Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. McFarland. The South End Auction Club met with Mrs. Bethel.

A recent guest at the post was Lieut. W. P. Hubert van Blijenburgh, of the Royal Dutch Artillery. Lieutenant van Blijenburgh was the representative from Holland in the saber contest at the last Olympic games in Stockholm. He is at present studying at the Springfield Training School. Mr. Hall, of the New York Athletic Club, recently spent an evening at the post, coming up for the fencing. The boys from St. Luke's School, here on vacation, Clarence Townsley, Richards Vidmer, James Sidway and John Fitzpatrick, return to school on April 1.

Mr. Gauthier gave an illustrated lecture in French on Monday morning. Subject, "L'Armée Française; scènes de manœuvre." The annual presentation of Bibles to members of the First Class took place on Tuesday afternoon at the cadet chapel. The address was delivered by the Rev. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., March 23, 1914.

The 3d Battalion returned to the camp on Tuesday. They made the march from Chorrera into the post on the last day, a distance of about twenty-five miles, over half the distance being over trails.

Mrs. Kennedy was the guest of Mrs. Eichelberger and her mother, Mrs. Guder, at Ancon, for luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Eichelberger returned Tuesday from Ancon, where she visited her parents, Judge and Mrs. Guder. Mrs. C. E. Swartz entertained at auction bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Other guests were Mesdames Seymour, of Panama, McCullough and Pierce, of Empire, and J. H. Ford, Cocheu, Collins, Tebbetts, Wilbur, Stewart, Coleman, Cron, Kennedy, Marshburn and Carrithers, and Miss Wilbur, of Camp Otis. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Wilbur and Mrs. Carrithers.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ingram entertained at auction bridge for Mrs. Schoeffel, their guests being nearly all the officers and ladies who were with the regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., when Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel were members of the garrison. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Captain MacArthur, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Prizes were given to Mesdames Greene, Gowen, Eichelberger, Marshburn and Carrithers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reed had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Greene, and Capt. and Mrs. Gowen. On Friday Mrs. Seymour had luncheon and afternoon bridge at her home in Panama City for Mesdames Mason, Boone and Wright, of Ancon, McCullough and Hartley, of Empire, and Cocheu, Schoeffel, Stokes, Coleman, Reed, Marshburn and Carrithers, of Camp Otis. Prizes were given to Mesdames McCullough, Hartley and Coleman. Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. Lieutenant Garlington, C.E., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn for dinner Friday.

A hop was enjoyed on Friday evening by Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Captain Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Captain Humber, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, of Fort Logan, Colo., Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Mrs. Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Miss Lockett, Miss Wilbur, the Misses Bryant, of New York, and Lieutenants Jewey, Hohl, Kutz, Fitzmaurice, Maloney, Wilbur and Garlington.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Ford gave a hop supper Friday in honor of their house guests, the Misses Bryant, of New York city. Other guests were Captain Humber, Lieut. and Mrs. and Miss Lockett and Lieutenants Hohl, Jewey, Kutz and Maloney. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed and children were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mears, at Cristobal, for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed attended the dance given at the Washington Hotel, in Colon, Saturday evening, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sibert. Lieutenants Hohl and Fitzmaurice attended the dance.

Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt left for the States on Saturday to enjoy a six weeks' leave. Lieutenant Fitzmaurice was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron, at Cristobal, for Sunday. Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Miss Burningham and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice had lunch at the Hotel Washington in Colon on Saturday and spent the day in shopping and sightseeing. Lieutenant White returned to the camp on Thursday, after a few days spent at Taboga Island.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers visited the Gatun Locks Sunday morning, March 22. That afternoon, together with Captain Hasbrouck and Lieutenant Waller, C.A.C., they made the trip from Gatun through the Gatun Lake and Culebra Cut to Paraiso, near the Pedro Miguel Locks. The dredges working at the base of Cucaracha Slide have opened a channel nearly the full width of the canal all across the slide with a depth throughout of twenty feet. The work is progressing very rapidly, the



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slides having shown no unexpected changes in the last two weeks.

Lieutenants Harrell, Cummings and Heidt returned Sunday from a ten-day hunting trip in the San Blas district, Republic of Panama. Lieutenant Fitzmaurice entered the Commission Hospital at Colon today for a slight operation on the bridge of his nose. It is expected that he will return to duty in about two weeks. Lieut. J. H. Statesman is at the Ancon Hospital for treatment for a mild case of malarial fever.

Mrs. Dyer, wife of Captain Dyer, Marine Corps, with her mother, Mrs. Murphy, and her sister, Miss Thomas, have left Camp Elliot and are occupying the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt at Camp Otis, during the latter's absence on leave in the States.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 28, 1914.

Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, recently transferred to the 12th Cavalry from the 8th, arrived last week from Kansas, where he has been on leave. Lieut. Col. John S. Waterman, recently assigned to duty with the squadron of the 12th Cavalry in El Paso from pay duty at Texas City, has arrived in the district with his family and taken command of the squadron. Capt. Henry C. Coburn, jr., Med. Corps, leaves April 1 to spend a month's leave in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. C. B. Amory, 9th Cav., on map duty hereabout, is stopping at the Country Club for a few days. Mrs. T. P. Hurd, of Omaha, Neb., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, and Captain Hickok, at the post. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard last Saturday gave an informal dinner for Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Edna Hirschinger, Lieuts. W. M. Modisette and W. A. Raborg. After dinner all attended the week-end dance at the Country Club.

Mrs. W. T. Davidson gave a bridge party last Saturday in honor of the two recent brides of the garrison, Mesdames William Denton and John W. Sherwood. Bouquets of violets and roses were presented to the honor guests and also to the holder of the highest score at each table. The guests were Mesdames Robert D. Read, Frederick Perkins, William S. Graves, Michael M. McNamee, Harry N. Coates, E. P. Rockhill, A. T. Hill, George C. Barnhardt, W. W. Dudley, Le Roy Eltinge, Ernest D. Scott, Howard R. Hickok, John L. De Witt, F. W. Hurd, John H. Lewis, Charles L. Stevenson, M. B. Wesson, Bertram P. Johnson.

The 15th Cavalry band gave a concert on the parade ground on Sunday afternoon which was attended by several hundred visitors from the city. These concerts draw scores of delighted listeners to the post twice a week.

Last Saturday a farewell reception was given by officers of the 20th Infantry, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Burt and Capt. Morton F. Smith, of the regiment; the former left Sunday for California, where Captain Burt has been detailed as instructor of the state militia and Captain Smith went to West Point as commandant. The guests were officers and ladies stationed in the district and members of several regiments. The reception was held in the temporary hall of the 20th Infantry, which is not far from the Mexican camp, and the regimental band played its choicest airs outside and later played for dancing. Capt. Robert W. Mearns and Lieut. H. D. Schultz, the regiment's mess officers, were in charge of refreshments.

Capt. James H. Como, recently detailed as assistant to Capt. W. E. Hunt as depot quartermaster in El Paso, has arrived from Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and with his family is comfortably located on Tularosa street in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Como were stationed here several years ago with the 25th Infantry and will be warmly welcomed.

The Saturday night dance at the Country Club last week was attended by Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Major and Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott, Capt. and Mrs. Tyner, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. West, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mesdames E. P. Rockhill, M. M. McNamee, A. T. Hill, Thomas Corcoran, Miss Valeria Garrard, Capt. George H. Estes, J. D. Long, Frederick Arnold, Lieuts. Robert C. Cotton, Walter H. Neill, Walton Modisette, R. C. Henry, Dale McDonald, Neil G. Finch, James Yancey, W. A. Raborg.

Veterinarian R. J. Foster has joined the squadron of the 12th Cavalry in El Paso from recent station in Fort Meade, S.D. Lieut. and Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th Cav., who spent their wedding tour in California with the groom's mother, Mrs. Sebree Smith, returned to El Paso this week and after spending a few days with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Henry May, will go to Lieutenant Smith's station at Naco, Ariz.

Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge entertained the Monday Auction Bridge Club, the prize-winners being Mesdames Perkins, McNamee and Barnhardt. Lieut. John A. Roberson, 9th Cav., left last week for Topeka, where he will be married March 28 to Miss Isabel Smith, daughter of Judge Charles B. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Roberson will leave at once for San Francisco, to sail on the April transport for the Philippines to join the groom's regiment. Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, wife of Major Rockhill, tired, who has spent several weeks at the Country Club, will return to her home at Central, N.M., next week.

Mrs. Robert D. Read was honor guest at a luncheon on Wednesday given by Mrs. C. H. Ladd to celebrate Mrs. Read's birthday anniversary. A pink birthday cake, decorated with sixteen pink candles, afforded a pleasant query. The guests were Mesdames James L. Ord, Charles D. Rhodes, E. P. Rockhill, H. N. Coates, N. Barney, H. A. Meyer, C. W. Kellogg, Waters Davis, Mrs. W. S. Tilton gave an informal dinner party at the Country Club Saturday, her guests all remaining for the dance. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Hensley, Mesdames Stanley Johnson, Gertrude Ledbetter, Kenneth Oliver, Messrs. A. P. Coles, W. H. Tuttle.

Mrs. James L. Ord, guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read in the city, was given a complimentary concert by the regimental band of the 20th Infantry this week at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes. Mrs. Ord is a sister-in-law of the late General Ord, U.S.A. Refreshments were served on the porch, and among those enjoying the day were Mesdames Robert D. Read, M. M. McNamee, W. T. Davidson, Le Roy Eltinge, W. E. Hunt, W. W. Overton, E. P. Hurd, J. L. De Witt, C. McLellen, H. R. Hickok, D. H. Scott, H. A. Meyer, C. H. Ladd, U. S. Stewart, the Misses Baird and Lawrence.

Governor Manuel Chao, of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico,

accompanied only by his civil staff, called on Gen. Hugh L. Scott at this post on Thursday morning, after first asking the division commander for permission, which was granted, as he came simply in his capacity as a governor. Mrs. William W. Overton is the guest of Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes preparatory to joining Lieutenant Overton at Sierra Blanca, Texas, where he is on duty.

Mrs. John H. Lewis entertained on Thursday at bridge, complimentary to Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill, of Central, N.M. Prizes were won by Mesdames Waters Davis, E. P. Rockhill, Ernest D. Scott and Miss Mabel Falvey. Other guests were Mesdames Frederick C. Perkins, W. W. Dudley, H. N. Coates, Aubrey Lippincott, W. A. Hensley, Charles Stevenson, J. W. Sherwood, William Denton, Waters Davis, C. W. Kellogg, Capt. William T. Johnston has returned to the garrison with his troop of the 15th Cavalry from border patrol duty at Sierra Blanca, Texas, where they have been for several months.

The 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry, stationed in the southern part of El Paso, has been busy this week making a drill ground in the vicinity of the camp.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 1, 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Horton and Mrs. Josephine Horton had as their guests, March 22 to 25, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel O. King, of Providence, R.I. They entertained at dinner March 24 for Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. King, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Leon S. Roudiez, Miss Katherine Judge and Col. John B. Bellinger, and on March 27 Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright, Major and Mrs. Albert E. Truby and Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr. Miss Margaret McIntyre has spent two weeks as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Robert H. Allen.

Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, New York Arsenal, had dinner March 27 for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith, Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Maurer, and Col. John B. Bellinger. Miss Sue Shattuck and Mr. Sheldon Noble spent Sunday with Mrs. S. C. Mills and Master Milton Shattuck as the guests of Master Edward Mitcham. Miss Catherine Mills is home for spring vacation from Miss Bennett's School. Miss Helen Hoffer, who has been spending the spring vacation with Miss Mary Woodward, returned on Monday to Watervliet Arsenal. Cards are out for a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Evans by Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus April 9.

Drills and guard mounting were resumed out of doors last week and are held daily, weather permitting. The post school held its closing session Monday, March 30, and the event was celebrated by an entertainment given by the members of the school on Monday evening at the Association building. This took the form of a smoker, with moving pictures, music by Mr. Guy Hunter, the blind pianist, who gave a long and interesting program of songs and piano selections, and songs by Miss Gertrude Lee and Miss Loretta Driscoll. There was an attendance of 125, including the school and their friends. Addresses were made by Chaplain Smith, Corporal Norton, school teacher, and Mr. James Ladd, association secretary. The school has been very successful, with a large attendance throughout the year and surprising progress and improvement in the various classes.

The Q.M. dock boat landing of the New York ferry is undergoing extensive improvement and the landings are made temporarily at the east end of the dock while the slip is under repair. It is understood the regular dock will be resumed within a week.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., March 29, 1914.

Mrs. John R. Musgrave gave an attractive bridge party Wednesday, entertaining all the ladies of the post in honor of Mrs. John L. Roberts. Prizes were won by Mesdames Prince, Walker and Hoyt. Mrs. Roberts receiving the guest prize. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Brown, of the Medical Corps, gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. Miss Dorothy Palmer has arrived from Miss Bennett's school, to spend her spring vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards had dinner Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, who were house guests at a dinner given Friday, by Lieut. and Mrs. Prince. Capt. Guy G. Palmer has been made adjutant, relieving Capt. John L. Roberts, C.A.C., ordered to Fort Hamilton.

Col. and Mrs. Birmingham, of the Medical Corps, gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, who left for their new station March 24. Mrs. Worthington, mother of Mrs. Musgrave, has arrived for an extended visit. On Tuesday Mrs. Musgrave left with her sister, Miss Worthington, for a month's trip through the South. Mrs. Grote Hutchison is spending the spring months with a sister in California.

The final game of the basketball season was played last Saturday, the 2d Company, commanded by Capt. John R. Musgrave, being declared champions and winner of the silver cup.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BLANKENSHIP.—Born to the wife of Ensign E. J. Blankenship, U.S.N., a son, Ernest Joseph, jr.

COMBS.—Born at New York city, March 27, 1914, a son, Walter Vincent Combs, jr., to the wife of Ensign W. V. Combs, U.S.N.

DAVIS.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1914, a son, Roscoe C. Davis, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis, U.S.N.

DAVIS.—Born March 28, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., retired, at Boise, Idaho, a daughter.

FOSTER.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 26, 1914, a daughter, Lydia Lane Foster, to the wife of Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th U.S. Cav., daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav.

JOHNSON.—Born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 9, 1914, to Lieut. Arthur Eugene Johnson, Minn. National Guard, and wife, an eleven pound son. Lieutenant Johnson is a brother of Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 2d Inf., U.S.A.

LEARNARD.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 25, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Major Henry G. Learnard, 14th U.S. Inf.

MOSES.—Born at Boston, Mass., March 34, 1914, a son, to the wife of Ensign Radford Moses, U.S.N.

SIMS.—Born at Newport, R.I., Feb. 25, 1914, a daughter, Anne Hitchcock Sims, to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims, U.S.N.

WENZELL.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., on March 30, 1914, to Ensign and Mrs. Louis P. Wenzell, U.S.N., a son, Louis P. Wenzell, jr.

MARRIED.

SPEAR—SMITH.—At Washington, D.C., April 1, 1914, Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Coppinger Smith.

SWAN—DONIPHAN.—At Alexandria, Va., March 25, 1914, Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., C.A.C., and Miss Roxie Doniphan.

DIED.

CHRIST.—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 30, 1914, Col. W. H. Christ, formerly Adjutant General of Iowa.

DUVAL.—Died at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1914, Mr. Fenton Lee Duval, brother of Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

DYER.—Died at Winter Park, Fla., April 2, 1914, Commodore George L. Dyer, U.S.N., retired.

FERN.—Died in Oakland, Cal., March 20, 1914, Mrs. Eliza-



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beth Fern, beloved wife of Comsy. Sergt. Arthur Fern, U.S.A., retired, beloved mother of Chief Q.M. Albert J. Fern, U.S.N.

FISKE.—Died at Schenectady, N.Y., March 31, 1914, in his eighty-fourth year, Mr. Joseph E. Fiske, father of Capt. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

GOHN.—Died at East Saint Louis, Ill., March 28, 1914, Mrs. W. J. Gohn, mother of Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 19th U.S. Inf.

HURLBUT.—Died at the residence of his son, Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1914, of pneumonia, Pierre Froal Hurlbut, a veteran of the Civil War, son of the late Samuel Hurlbut and Evaline Froal and father of Mrs. William Henry Powell and Harry David Hurlbut, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

JONES.—Died at Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 19, 1914, Engr. Thomas C. Jones, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

KELLY.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 14, 1914, Pay Clerk John A. Kelly, U.S.N., retired.

MILLS.—Died at Detroit, Mich., March 26, 1914, Isaac J. Mills, sergeant, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., retired. Interment in U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery.

SMUCK.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., March 27, 1914, Max Smuck, an old member of the 20th U.S. Infantry, who served under Generals Bates and McCaskey when they were in the 20th Infantry. Of late years he had been a guide at Hamms Brewery. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter who is married. He was buried with military honors.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The 4th New Jersey assembled for review by Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, brigade commander, on Thursday, April 2, 1914, at its armory in Jersey City.

Lieut. C. W. Martyn, of the 23d N.Y., has been appointed captain and ordnance officer, vice Vettie, resigned.

Col. Frank A. Graves, of the 8th Infantry, Mass. V.M., has announced that a regimental levee will be held by his command in the state armory, Cambridge, on or about April 17. The events of the evening will include regimental parade and review, bayonet combat, wall scaling competitions and a dance.

Now that 200 recruits have been secured in the 12th N.Y. in less than 100 days, efforts will be made to secure enough men to make it possible to take 1,000 men to camp in July next. The strength of the regiment at the present time is 890 officers and men. If 1,000 officers and men can be taken out on field service it will break all records in the National Guard. Lieutenant Chadbourne, recently appointed, has been commissioned and assigned to duty as battalion Q.M. and commissary.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., will give several dinners at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, for the colonels and lieutenant colonels of his brigade, and a representative from division headquarters, and some officers of the Army who may be on duty with the brigade at the projected field service next summer. Different officers will be present at each dinner, and matters relating to various details of the Service will be discussed, with a view to any possible improvement in organization and helping the success of the field service.

The 69th Regiment, N.Y., Camp, No. 93, U.S.W.V., Department of New York, are to hold a military ball at the armory, Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York city, Saturday, April 18, 1914, in aid of their relief fund. The committee, headed by Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, is working enthusiastically and success seems assured.

Colonel Norton, of the 23d N.Y., in preparation for the coming field service, has already planned a progressive program of preliminary instruction. This includes cleaning rifles, proper adjustment of equipment, tent pitching, outpost work, drills, etc., and in fact all details of field service. Governor Glynn has promised to review the regiment on a date he will select soon.

Lieut. J. J. Archer, of Company F, 69th N.Y., recently elected, who has passed the examining board, is a well known athlete, and has won a number of championships. He was track captain of the Irish-American Athletic Club, won the Metropolitan Championship at 100 yards, running, in the junior class in 1906, and the senior in the national championships at New Orleans in 1910. He also won the championship at 70 yards in the games of the Military Athletic League several years ago, establishing a world's record. Lieutenant Reedy, recently elected, has also passed the board. There will be a review of the regiment on Wednesday night, April 22. Classes have been formed for gymnasium work.

Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th N.Y., has changed the date of his review by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, from Wednesday, April 22, to Saturday night, April 25.

The schedule for the summer instruction of the Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., approved by the War Department, is as follows: At Tobyhanna, Pa., where the Government owns 60,000 acres of land, all the batteries of the state enrolled in the two regiments will receive practical instruction for ten days, with Batteries D, E and F, of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery. The dates selected for the several batteries are these: From 2d Regiment, Col. G. A. Wingate, Batteries A, B and C, of Brooklyn, from July 6 to 15; Batteries D, E and F, of the Bronx, from July 16 to 25. 1st Regiment, Col. H. H. Rogers, Batteries D, E and F, from New York city, from July 26 to Aug. 4; Battery A, of Syracuse, Battery B, of Manhattan, and Battery C, of Binghamton, from Aug. 5 to 14. Regimental, battery and staff officers of both regiments who desire can go on a practice march with the 3d U.S. Field Artillery from Fort Myer to Tobyhanna, Pa., commencing May 10. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of the officers at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, from May 18 to June 13, and there will be an officers' school at Tobyhanna from June 1 to 15. A school for non-commissioned officers will be established at Tobyhanna, from June 1 to 15, for both regiments.

The 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Mass. V.M., is making plans to have a club house, where accommodation for riding and target practice can be obtained. All the officers and non-

coms. of Troop D have signified their intention of attending the Army Service School at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., when Major Francis C. Marshall, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Mass. V.M., will conduct the course. Lieut. L. Roberts Walton, 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will represent the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, "The Department Store of the Services," 28-30 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, in the National Guard of New York, in addition to having charge of the post exchange business of the Army in this vicinity. Any inquiries will have his immediate attention. Lieutenant Walton is well known in the Guard and was an aid on the staff of ex-Governor Dix.

The "state trophy," awarded each year in the National Guard of Washington, to the company attaining the highest figure of merit in rifle practice, is awarded for 1913 to Troop B, Cavalry. Its figure of merit was 106.71. The "efficiency trophy," awarded each year to the organization attaining the highest average degree of efficiency, is awarded for 1913 to Troop B, Cavalry, which made a percentage of 91.92. Its record was based on accuracy and neatness in paper work, promptness in reports, and pay rolls, practical field and camp efficiency, camp attendance, attendance at duty other than camp and rifle practice. Lieut. C. Benson Wood, commissioned passed assistant surgeon of Naval Militia and assigned to duty as medical officer, U.S.S. Concord and senior medical officer, Naval Militia of Washington. Lieut. C. Benson Wood is relieved from duty as executive officer, U.S.S. Concord, and Lieut. (J.G.) William E. McNeley, N.M., is assigned to duty as executive officer, in his stead. Ensign Albert Moodie is assigned additional duty with the First Division, Naval Militia.

Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, chief Q.M., Division N.G. N.Y., and Major William Weigel, 23d U.S. Inf., on duty with the N.G.N.Y., will give a talk to the quartermasters of the troops located in Manhattan on April 7 at the armory of the 1st Field Artillery.

Under authority recently received from the A.G.O., Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has started the organization of a machine-gun company, and 1st Lieut. Henry F. Davidson has been placed in charge of the work.

The United States Boy Scouts, of which Gen. E. A. McAlpin is at the head, will witness some exhibition drills by batteries of the 1st Field Artillery in the armory in New York city Saturday afternoon, April 11.

Lieut. W. H. Bell, 1st U.S. Cav., gave a talk on March 25 on "Co-operation of Infantry and Cavalry in Campaign" at the armory of the 2d Regiment, Pa. N.G. Lieutenant Bell as an inspector-instructor divides his time between the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland National Guard.

Adj. Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota, announces the dates for the annual inspections, which began March 31 and will continue to May 26. The Infantry will be inspected by Capt. Oscar A. McGee, 5th Cav., U.S.A., and the Artillery by Capt. Charles C. Puls, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

The 3d Ambulance Company, N.Y., Capt. L. H. Shearer, recently organized, is making good progress, and has now thirty enlisted men, and a full complement of officers. It will require twenty-nine men to give the company its full quota. A complete equipment has been received, the armory in West Sixty-sixth street has been put in first class order, and in addition to medical instruction mounted drills are being held.

Colonel Tillinghast, commanding the 1st Artillery District of Rhode Island National Guard, has issued an invitation to the officers of his district to be his guests on the night of April 9 at his home, 52 Barnes street, Providence. All the officers of the district are expected to be present. There will be a business meeting at 8, which will be followed by a social time.

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

The 1st Squadron of Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., no longer exists by that name and its designation has been again changed, this time to "Squadron A," and it is hoped no further changes will be ordered, although there is no telling. Considerable stationery, books, papers, etc., will have to be altered in the squadron, as well as the designation on government and state property.

The committee in charge of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary is William R. Maloney, Stephen W. Mason, Robert W. Neeser, Durant Rice and Harley L. Stowell. The committee announces the following program, in which present members and ex-members will join in celebration of the quarter-century of service which the organization has rendered to its state and country:

On Monday, April 20, there will be a review of the squadron at the armory at 8:30 o'clock. Two tickets will be reserved for each ex-member. Gen. Charles F. Roe will be the reviewing officer, and the original members of the troop will constitute his staff.

On Wednesday evening, April 22, there will be a military ball, given by the squadron, in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore, Madison avenue and Forty-third street, at 9:30 o'clock, to which each member and ex-member may invite one lady. Supper will be served in the banquet hall adjoining the ballroom at midnight, the cost of which will be \$2.50 per cover. As the ball is exclusively for the active and former members of the squadron, admission will be by card only. At the military ball active members will be required, and ex-members are requested, to wear the full dress uniform, baldric, white kid gloves, cap, no spurs.

On Saturday evening, April 25, there will be the twenty-fifth anniversary squadron dinner, at Delmonico's, for the active and ex-members at 7 p.m. Tickets will be \$5.50, including wines and cigars. At the dinner civilian evening dress will be worn. The ex-members committee for the dinner are Gen. Charles F. Roe, Francis Halpin, Robert Kelly Prentice, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., John D. Kilpatrick and George E. Fahys. The active members committee are Major William R. Wright, Harley L. Stowell, Robert W. Neeser, Durant Rice, Stephen W. Mason and William R. Maloney.

The week will be closed by the annual church parade on Sunday, April 26, to the Church of the Heavenly Rest in the afternoon.

"Five years have passed since we have had a reunion of this character and importance," says the committee. "It is hoped, therefore, that all who can will join in the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the organization and that the week will be made memorable."

RESERVE LIST FOR NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

A very consistent amendment has been made to Section 80 of the Military Law of New York relating to reserve and retired officers, a bill making important changes having passed both houses, and now only waits the signature of the Governor to make it a law. The bill does away with the present supernumerary list and in its place provides a reserve list, and it is believed that the amendment will work to the advantage of the National Guard. The bill also provides for the placing of officers who resign on a reserve list if they so desire, as the services of many good officers may be available at times when needed by so doing. On the old supernumerary list there are many officers who have long outlived their usefulness, and there are also a number of very valuable officers who would be useful for detail when occasion requires. It seems only proper that officers known to be efficient for any active duty should be separate from the lame, halt, dead and blind.

The bill provides for a reserve list for commissioned officers in both the National Guard and Naval Militia. Transfers to this list shall be made by the Governor upon the application of the officer requesting such transfer and duty, approved by intermediate commanding officers. Any person who has served as a commissioned officer in the active Militia and has been honorably discharged may be placed upon the reserve list with the highest rank previously held by him after passing an examination and inspection, except that if he shall have been so discharged within six months he shall not be required to pass such examination.

Commissioned officers now in the National Guard or Naval Militia who are upon the supernumerary list at the time this act takes effect shall be transferred to the reserve list without examination. Service on the reserve list shall be considered as active service on waiting orders, and shall not

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affect the grade or rank of an officer serving thereon. Time served on the reserve list, however, shall not be credited to an officer in the computation of seniority, longevity or the privileges and exemptions pertaining thereto. Resignations, retirements and discharges of officers serving on the reserve list shall be made in the same manner as provided for officers on active duty.

Officers serving on the reserve list shall annually pass such examination and inspection as the commanding officer of the National Guard or Naval Militia, respectively, may direct, and officers will receive not less than six weeks' notice prior to the date set for the examination. Any officer failing to pass such examination and inspection may be placed on the retired list or discharged, in accordance with his previous service and the privileges thereof.

Commissioned officers who shall be rendered surplus by reduction or disbandment of organization, or by the abolishing of their office, or in any manner provided by this chapter, shall be withdrawn from active duty and placed upon the reserve list. The Governor may, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the National Guard or Naval Militia, respectively, detail reserve officers for active duty, in which case they shall rank in their grade from the date of such detail, and he may return them to their respective reserve list at his discretion. Any reserve officer shall, if detailed to active duty within six months after being placed upon the reserve list, be reassigned without examination, and if not reassigned within six months he shall be required to pass such examinations as the commanding officer of the National Guard or of the Naval Militia, respectively, may direct, before assuming active duty and command.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Francis R. Stoddard, jr., and it is confidently believed that transforming the supernumerary list into a properly regulated reserve list will produce a practical benefit to the state forces that can be obtained in no other way.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

The annual muster of the 13th Coast Artillery, N.Y., for 1914, completed March 26 at the regimental armory, shows a net loss of thirty-eight members since the muster of 1913. There were 910 officers and men present and only nine absent, out of an aggregate membership of 919. The figures of the 1913 muster were 944 present and thirteen absent. Every company in the regiment but the 7th and 9th shows a small net loss. The greatest net loss is in the 4th Company, which has dropped from ninety-one to seventy-seven members. The 9th Company, Capt. Harry Meekes, shows the large net gain of twenty-five members, having jumped from thirty-three members in 1913 to fifty-eight in 1914. The majority of companies had 100 per cent. of present, and the largest is the 1st, Capt. Frank Dean, which had all of its 102 members present. The next largest is the 2d, Capt. John D. Jennings, with ninety-nine present and two absent. With such a large regiment, the loss of a few men makes no practical difference.

The inspecting and mustering officers of the staff of Major General O'Ryan, and Major C. W. Smith, of General Austin's staff for the state of New York, and Capt. J. B. Mitchell and Harry Watson, Coast Art., U.S.A., for the War Department. The inspection showed the command to be in a highly satisfactory condition. The figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

	1914			1913		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff...	15	0	15	16	0	16
Nav-Com. Staff...	11	2	13	14	0	14
Band	27	0	27	24	1	25
1st Company.....	102	0	102	104	0	104
2d "	99	2	101	102	0	102
3d "	71	0	71	72	6	78
4th "	77	0	77	90	1	91
5th "	58	0	58	64	0	64
6th "	94	0	94	102	0	102
7th "	73	0	73	71	0	71
8th "	77	0	77	85	0	85
9th "	57	1	58	31	2	33
10th "	49	1	50	60	2	62
11th "	43	1	44	49	0	49
12th "	57	2	59	60	1	61
Totals.....	910	9	919	944	13	957

47TH N.Y.—COL. ERNEST E. JANNICKY.

In the review by its Veteran Association at the armory on the night of March 28 the 47th N.Y., under command of Col. Ernest E. Jannicky, made a highly creditable showing, and in the extensive regimental drill, which followed, and in the evening parade, which completed the military program, the regiment showed distinct improvement. The regimental formation for review was in columns of battalions, with Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin in command of the first, Major Edward H. Snyder of the second, and Major Albert D. Ecke of the third.

When the formation of the regiment was completed the

veterans of the regiment enrolled in the Association, under command of Major Hart, were escorted into the drill hall and formed in line at the point of review facing the regiment, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." During the standing review the band rendered "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." The regiment made a handsome showing during the entire ceremony.

The regimental drill, which followed, was the best seen in the regiment in some time, and Colonel Jannicky handled the command in excellent shape. The program was quite an extensive one, and officers and men were prompt in executing the various movements, which were repeatedly applauded by the audience. The fronts into line, changes of direction, mass formations, etc., were all executed smoothly and without unnecessary delay. The regiment formed column of squads, with the battalions in parallel lines, line of companies in column of squads, both with large intervals and also close, column of companies with companies in line at full distance, and close, line of masses, and column of battalions and other movements. The fronts into line by battalion when the battalions were in close column of companies, and again when the battalions were in close line with companies in column of squads were among the best movements of the drill.

The evening parade was taken up by Major Ecke, and was well done. At its conclusion Sergt. F. Hoerlin, of Company F, was ordered to the front and was presented with a gold medal for recruiting the largest number of men. He secured thirty new men.

Then Major Ecke, who was only recently appointed from captain of Company A, was presented with a saber by his company, as a token of esteem, ex-Colonel Barthman making the presentation speech. After the dismissal of the regiment there was dancing and the veterans and special guests were entertained at a collation. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, ex-Col. W. A. Barthman, Major W. A. Barnes, all ex-officers of the 47th, who paraded with the veterans, and Major George H. Kemp, 13th N.G.N.Y. During the collation Miss Fahnestock, daughter of Capt. S. F. Fahnestock, O.O., sang "The Rosary" very prettily.

IDAHO.

The system of drill and course of school work as carried out by Lieutenant Dannemiller, U.S.A., the inspector-instructor, assisted by Sergeant Bennett, U.S.A., has been of much benefit to all concerned. In regard to one company the Inspector stated that it compared in many ways to a Regular Army company and put up the best drill he ever witnessed by a Militia company.

Company H, of Boise, have moved into their new armory. A great deal of credit must be given to Captain Boies for his efforts in getting one of the best armories in the state. The armory has club features that are excelled only by the larger armories in the East. We are all looking forward to the receipt of an invitation to the first grand annual military ball to be given by the Governor's Guard.

Capt. A. H. Allen's small daughter, Bessie, won first prize in the recent baby contest. The Captain has bought a new hat and has shed the top buttons on his waistcoat, but otherwise is not much changed. Little Bessie would undoubtedly have won the contest alone, but with the assistance of "Chief," "Togo" and "Babbie" it was a sure thing that the prize would find its way to the Allen home. Congratulations to Capt. and Mrs. Allen.

The Washington's Birthday dance given by Company A proved to be a most successful affair. The hall was lavishly decorated with evergreens, bunting and flags. Much favorable comment was made in reference to the decorations, and the camp, which was arranged on the stage by Sergt.-Instr. C. F. Bennett, U.S.A., with the camp-fire and cooking utensils all ready for work, gave a military touch to the affair, as did the canteen, which was in one of the company tents, set up in true outdoor style.


CONNECTICUT.

An indoor rifle match for organizations of the Connecticut National Guard required to take gallery practice will be held during the two weeks from April 20 to May 2, 1914, inclusive.

Each company of the Coast Artillery Corps, each company of the 1st and 2d Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry, and the 1st Separate Company, Infantry, will enter a team of eight principals and two alternates in this match. Actual active membership in the organization represented shall be the only eligibility requirement. Each organization will shoot the match on its own indoor range, or if an organization has no range, or its range is inadequate, it will be assigned another. The principals of a team will shoot in pairs, alternating shots (the man on the right to shoot first); distance, fifty feet; target, X; number of shots, order of fire and positions, five sitting, five kneeling, ten prone; no sighting shots; all fire to be slow fire; arms and ammunition, the arm will be the U.S. (Springfield) gallery practice rifle, model 1903, caliber .22, as issued by the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., trigger pull three pounds, and the ammunition will be that issued by the Ordnance Department, C.N.G., for gallery practice.

The rules governing the National Team and Individual Matches and the Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, wherever applicable and not specifically herein excepted, will apply in the conduct of this match.

To that organization making the largest aggregate score



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will be awarded a suitable prize, to be held by it permanently, and also suitable medals will issue to each actual shooting principal (eight in all); to those organizations making respectively second and third highest aggregate scores will be awarded suitable prizes, to be similarly held permanently.

Major Earl D. Church, O.D., will be the executive officer; Capt. Percy H. Morgan, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of the competition in the Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Roland F. Andrews, 1st Inf., is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of the competition in the 1st Infantry and Troop B, Cavalry; Capt. William F. Alcorn, 2d Inf., is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of competition in the 2d Infantry, Troop A, Cavalry, and 1st Separate Company.

All organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, armed with the rifle or pistol, except the Naval Militia, will report for one day's duty, by company, on the rifle ranges nearest their respective stations during the month of April or May, 1914.

It is directed that the entire day be devoted to rifle and pistol practice in the instruction course, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1913, except that those eligible may proceed to record practice if the same does not interfere with the instruction practice of the organization, which must, as far as possible, be completed this day.

The commanding officer, Naval Militia, will order suit duty, afloat or ashore, as he may deem to be for the best interest of the Service, provided that the duty performed is not in excess of that allowed, and provided for in Section 3086, Militia Law, as amended.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

NAVAL MILITIA, NEW YORK.

An important order bearing on the scope of examinations for petty officers and certain enlisted men of the New York Naval Militia, issued by Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, commanding, is noted elsewhere in this issue.

Lieut. Comdr. Roland R. Riggs, of the 1st Battalion, who is also a lieutenant commander of the Navy, on the retired list, has been detailed by the Navy Department to prepare text-books for the Naval Militia. Commander Riggs is a member of the Army and Navy Club, and when at Annapolis was a champion fencer.

MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts, the parent organization of the Naval Militia of the United States, was celebrated aboard the U.S.S. Chicago, the practice ship of the brigade, at Boston, March 28. Governor Walsh, attended by his entire staff, was among the guests present. Owing to press of official business Secretary of the Navy Daniels and United States Senator John W. Weeks, a former commander of the organization, were compelled to remain away. Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N., retired, now on duty at New Orleans, and who was the father of the Naval Militia and who for four years commanded the Massachusetts battalion, was unable to be present on account of the distance.

The guests were received in the cabin of Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge. The receiving party included, besides Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Goodridge, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert A. Abernathy, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Armstrong, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Nelson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Robinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Milton I. Deane. Officers of the reserves acted as ushers.

Owing to illness Capt. Dt Witt Coffman, commandant of the Boston Yard, was unable to attend. Admiral W. N. Little, U.S.N., who is stationed at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard, was the ranking officer of the Navy among the guests.

Some excellent moving pictures, taken of the Naval Militia while at actual work in Cape Cod last summer, were shown on the gun deck. The reels showed the ships in evolutions, gun practice and all the other diversified work of the Naval Militia while on its cruises.

As each woman guest left the cabin she was presented with a souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a silver anchor, ornamented with navy blue cloisonne enamel and dipped in gold, representing the Navy colors. The anchor was finished so that it could be used as a pin and was mounted on a card backed with white silk ribbon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. M.—Whenever "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity or present unofficially but in uniform, all officers and enlisted men present will stand at attention, facing toward the music, retaining that position until the last note of the air, and then salute. With no arms in hand the salute will be the hand salute.

T. J.—See answer to J. M.

J. M. asks: If a man enlisted Sept. 10, 1908, and deserted April 21, 1909, and still absent in desertion—have remained constantly in the U.S.—entitled to a deserter's release? Answer: Yes; let him follow directions given in Army Regulations, Par 125. He is not subject to trial more than two years after termination of the enlistment period during which he deserted. He should surrender at most convenient Army station or recruiting office and give his history of service. He will be instructed how to apply for deserter's release.

PAN asks: Man enlisted Jan. 20, 1911; absent without leave Oct. 14 to Dec. 19, 1911; made good time absent without leave; what date should he be discharged? Answer:

March 24, 1914, being three years, plus the two months and five days absent without leave.

J. L. H.—Address Commanding Officer, Squadron A, N.G. N.Y. armory, Ninety-fourth street and Madison avenue, New York city.

G. H. asks: A non-commissioned staff officer is sentenced to dishonorable discharge, then is reinstated; does the word reinstated mean to be put back in former position and would he be entitled to continuous service pay? Answer: It means that he is put back in former position, and he is entitled to continuous service pay; but if the case involves any absence without leave, such time must be made good. See our issue of March 21, page 920.

A. U.—Look in your local directory (Detroit) and address the camp of Spanish War Veterans as to your qualifications for membership.

M. C.—The authority for issue of ordnance stores to colleges is found in the Act of Sept. 26, 1888, as follows: "The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safekeeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required." There are three colleges in your state to which Army officers are detailed as military instructors. The sectarianism or non-sectarianism of the college has nothing to do with the loan of ordnance, which is made solely to promote the military proficiency of the students, who are all American citizens.

J. L. H.—The Spanish War badge and the Philippine Campaign badge are all you are entitled to for your service in the Philippines 1898-1902.

W. J. C. asks: Where can reliable information relating to the public lands open to homestead settlers be obtained? Answer: Address the Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

F. M.—Extra and special duty pay is governed by A.R. 168 to 177 and A.R. 329. Transportation is payable on full-furlough to the reserve, whether the privilege is taken at end of third year or at end of fourth.

L. T. L.—The address of the public marine school ship Newport is given in our Navy Table. Apply there for appointment.

F. J. R.—A man discharged from first enlistment of four years in Marine Corps, and re-enlisting in Army within three months, is entitled to three months' bonus at rate received at time of discharge.

W. X. H.—A candidate from civil life for the office of assistant civil engineer, U.S.N., must be not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty years of age; he must furnish evidence of good moral character, that he is a skilled engineer, and that he has been engaged in the practice of that profession; he must present favorable testimonials on certificates from those under whom he may have served. Regarding physical, mental and professional examination address the Navy Department.

F. T. A.—Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I., received its name through G.O. 77, May 12, 1908, "in honor of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, late Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., who died March 21, 1907."

J. C. H.—The machine-gun platoons of the U.S. Infantry have been armed with the Benét-Mercier gun, caliber .30. Apply through the channel for instructional matter.

TACTICAL QUESTIONS.

J. C. B. asks: (1) May the entire company of sixty men take part in guard mounting when only four reliefs are required for guard duty? (2) At the command "Officers and non-com. officers front and center," should only the non-com. officers advance who act as platoon leaders and guides? (3) Should the corporals keep their place as No. 4 front rank when entire company take part in guard mounting? (4) After the first sergeant has reported he takes post, should he remain there, or march with the guard in review? (5) Does the first sergeant advance to the center when the adjutant commands "Officers and non-com. officers front and center?" (6) Does the first sergeant become senior sergeant of the guard when company returns to the guard house? (7) Is it necessary to have supernumeraries when the entire company is detailed for guard duty? Answer: (1) Only the exact number detailed for interior guard should take part in the ceremony of guard mounting. There is no provision for an entire company taking part in a ceremony unless the full strength of same is to furnish the interior guard. (2) Only those non-commissioned officers who are to form part of the interior guard would be present. (3) The corporals detailed for interior guard are the only corporals present and therefore they take places in the file closers as prescribed. (4) The first sergeant remains at his post until the end of the ceremony. (5) No. (6) No. (7) No supernumeraries are necessary, as the company commander is responsible for the proper appearance of the men detailed for interior guard when this is furnished from a single organization. The only ceremony prescribed is for the formal mounting of interior guards. The details for this guard in large posts are made from single organizations and are for the exact number of men needed for the purpose. In all other cases when organizations are detailed for other guard purposes than interior guards, there is no ceremony prescribed.

J. J. B. asks: Explain execution by sentinel on post armed with a rifle in this or similar instance: Sentinel walking south in a "military manner" overtakes an officer walking south in a leisurely manner, what compliment is rendered? Answer: Upon passing the officer the sentinel halts, presents arms and when the salute has been returned he continues to walk his post.

FORT DAVIS.

Fort Davis, Alaska, Feb. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Ostermann, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Lieut. Bloxham Ward and Lieut. W. H. Anderson joined their many friends in Nome at the A. B. Hall and danced the old year out and the new year in. As 1913 slowly departed the electric lights were turned low and the orchestra played appropriate music, then as the lights grew brighter and 1914 made her appearance she was welcomed by horn blowing, confetti throwing and the exchange of "Happy New Year" wishes. Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister entertained at dinner New Year's night, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Lieutenants Ward and Anderson, Mrs. G. Seiffert and Mr. Joseph Badger, of Nome. The evening was spent in playing bridge.

The Weekly Bridge Club met Jan. 2 at the home of Mrs. Dean in Nome. Mrs. W. B. Meister won the prize. On the evening of Jan. 3 Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister chaperoned a "small and early," given by the younger set at the Parish Hall in Nome. The class in Spanish under the tutelage of Lieut. W. H. Anderson met Monday evening at the quarters of Dr. W. B. Meister. Both teacher and students are gratified with the progress being made. A luncheon was given by Mrs. W. E. Welsh Jan. 7 for Mesdames Schofield, Dean, Powell, Downing, Hegness and Bachelder, of Nome, and Mesdames Reed, Palmer, Ostermann, Meister and Brown, of the post. Two tables of bridge and one of five hundred followed the luncheon.

On the evening of Jan. 10, the Log Cabin Club of Nome invited all the post officers to a "frontiers night." The post officers who attended were Capt. W. E. Welsh, Lieut. Bloxham Ward, Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, Dr. W. B. Meister and Lieut. W. H. Anderson. By way of explanation it is necessary to add that the Log Cabin Club boasts that no member of the weaker sex ever has entered or ever will enter its portals, and also boasts over the secrecy concerning its doing to which all members are sworn. Much boasting and much gloating of this sort finally aroused the ingenious Mrs. Gustave Seiffert, of Nome, to action. Not to be outdone by the Log Cabin Club, Mrs. Seiffert announced a "frontiers night" on the same date at her home, to which were invited only ladies, and as might be expected, principally the wives of the gentlemen who were to disport themselves at the Log Cabin Club, and as for keeping the prospective doings under cover the sphinxes of the Log Cabin Club were outspun for once. I am not divulging any secrets and, of course, you must never repeat this, but there was sawdust on the floor of the "Beehive Saloon"—a bar in the corner, faro, keno, crap, poker and other terrible gambling layouts, at which "anybody, come one, come all," might try her, I mean, his luck. Each frontierswoman, I mean frontiersman, had at least \$500 for an original stake, and believe me, there were some doings. Among those trying their luck were miners, gamblers, cowboys, sheriffs, dope fiends, tough boys and tough girls, even a minister, I am told. The early days of Nome had nothing on this place; there were holdups and killings and other unlawful deeds every minute. Finally, at a late hour, the gambler who had amassed the greatest winnings was awarded a handsome prize. The latter went to Mrs. Jackson, of Nome, which speaks well for her training. The frontiersmen from the post were Mesdames Welsh, Reed, Palmer, Ostermann and Meister. It might not be irreverent to add that in the wee sma' hours of the morning the last of the frontiersmen boldly phoned their husbands at the Log Cabin Club to "please take them home." No, I won't tell you who they were.

Sunbonnets and gingham dresses for the women, and overalls and big rimmed straw hats for the men transformed the officers and their ladies on the post into veritable country lads and lassies, when on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, a barn dance was given at Eagle Hall in Nome. The hall resembled a barn in readiness for a frolic. An old melodeon and fiddle furnished the music, to which Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Ostermann, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Lieutenants Ward and Anderson danced the oldtime dances. Apples and cider, coffee and sandwiches were furnished in abundance. A prize, in the way of a souvenir spoon, was offered to the one guessing the weight of a pumpkin on exhibition. Mrs. W. E. Welsh came within a few ounces of the actual weight and therefore carried off the prize.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 28, 1914.

The last of a series of horse shows by the student officers of the Mounted Service School was held Friday afternoon. The course was laid as follows: (1) Brush hedge, 4 ft.; (2) stone wall, 3 ft. 9 ins.; (3) double post and rail, 3 ft. 9 ins., 40 ft. apart; (4) railway bridge, 3 ft. 9 ins.; (5) triple bar, 3 ft. 9 ins.; (6) double post and rail, 3 ft. 9 ins., 40 ft. apart. The entries were Bald Hornet, ridden by Captain Cornell; Balloon, Lieutenant Hayden; Butler, Lieutenant Warden; Little John, Captain Munro; Clumsy, Lieutenant Waring; Billy Williams, Lieutenant McChord; Watch Me, Lieutenant Haverkamp; Warren, Lieutenant Crane; Billy, Lieutenant Elting; Rose Bush, Lieutenant Degen; Fitz, Lieutenant Patton; Santa Claus, Lieutenant Tillson. The winners were Billy, blue ribbon; Clumsy, red; Billy Williams, yellow, and Bald Hornet, white ribbon.

Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight gave a tea Saturday in compliment to Mrs. Ducat and for Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Rivers, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf. Tea was poured by Mrs. Ross. Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, the Misses Ryan and Huston. Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Davis gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Davis, and Lieutenant McChord. After the dance Saturday Lieutenant Harrison gave a supper for Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, the Misses Rising, Hopkins, Davis, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Peyton, Moose, Haverkamp and McChord.

Mrs. T. R. Rivers had tea Sunday for Mrs. Ducat, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Dr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf. Capt. and Mrs. Cowan had tea Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. R. A. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Miss Davis, Lieutenants Quekemeyer and McChord. Mrs. Doyle entertained the ladies' Five Hundred Club Tuesday afternoon. Those playing were Mesdames Gaston, Aultman, Guilfoyle, Cowan, Wheeler, Clark, Elting, Cummins, Mills, Davis, the Misses Corcoran and Ryan. The prize was won by Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Guilfoyle received the cut prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen had dinner Tuesday for Mesdames Rivers and Ducat, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton gave a dinner party Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Palmer and Lieutenant Palmer. Mrs. J. A. Crane entertained at auction bridge and tea Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Ducat and for Mesdames Cowan, Elting, Ross, Mills, Smalley, Welsh, Tillson, Rivers, Degen and Potter. Prizes were won by Mesdames Smalley and Elting, and a corsage bouquet of sweet peas was presented to the guest of honor. Mrs. Ross assisted at the tea table. Dr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf had dinner Wednesday for Chaplain and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen.

The Musical Club met Thursday with Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. McCulloch gave three piano selections, Mrs. Cowan gave a violin solo and also a duet with Mrs. Conner, accompanied by Mrs. Patton, and the hostess contributed both piano and vocal numbers. Mrs. B. T. Merchant served tea Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson. After the roller skating Thursday Lieutenant Harrison had supper at the Officers' Club for Capt. and Mrs. Conner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan.

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land, the Misses Palmer and Rising and Lieutenant Palmer. There were also several informal supper parties.

Little Gertrude Prunty celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary Friday. Her guests were Myra Rivers, Jack Degen, George Clark, Addison Davis, Judith and Winthrop Haight. The table was cunningly decorated with flowers and Easter favors, none of the little people being overlooked by Master Bunny. A magic lantern show completed the festivities.

Mrs. W. A. Cornell had an auction bridge party Friday, other guests coming to enjoy the refreshments. The players were Mesdames Ducat, Cowan, Hoyle, Smalley, Koch, Tillson, Elting, Hill, Ross, Mills, Welsh, Cummins and the prize-winners, who were Mesdames Guilfoyle, Crane, Davis and McClelland. Major and Mrs. W. R. Eastman gave a dinner party Friday for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Conner, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller. Lieutenants Barry and Waring entertained Friday night in a unique manner. The lower floor of Carr Hall was arranged to represent the Casino at Monte Carlo, with tables for roulette, faro, craps, etc. The hosts were assisted by Mesdames Koch, Barry, Smalley and Tillson, Lieutenants Hoyle, Ross, Koch and Crane. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Lieut. and Miss Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Miss Kneeder, Mesdames Crane and Ross, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Peyton, Harrison, Bailey, Smalley, Warden, Taulbee, Moose, Haverkamp and McChord. A buffet supper was served during the evening. Lieutenant Quekemeyer received a prize for breaking the bank, and Mrs. Potter won the ladies' prize.

Mrs. K. W. Feeter left on Wednesday to join her parents, Col. and Mrs. White, en route to their new station at Charleston, S.C. Mrs. R. A. Davis and Miss Davis left on Monday. Miss Huston returned home Sunday. Lieut. J. C. Maul, 6th Field Art., has been detailed to inspect the Illinois Militia and left here Monday. Lieut. J. P. Marley, 6th Field Art., returned Saturday, after an absence of several weeks. Last Sunday night No. 3 stable of the Mounted Service School, was gutted. Thirty-nine horses perished in the flames, only two being saved of the entire stable. The cause of the fire is unknown, being well started before the guard discovered it. The loss to the school is a heavy one, but due to Captain Richmond's admirable handling of the situation the classes for the student officers have not been interrupted.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 26, 1914.

On Thursday evening Capt. William L. Hart, Med. Corps, gave a bowling party for about twenty guests. After the bowling refreshments were served at the 3d Cavalry Club. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott had as dinner guests on Saturday Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Mrs. P. S. Francis and Col. Charles G. Treat. Later auction bridge was enjoyed.

On Sunday the 3d Cavalry polo team was again defeated by the 3d Artillery team. This gave the cup to the Artillery. Not having played together much the 3d Cavalry team was at a disadvantage in team play and was thrown on the defensive practically all the way. The brilliant play of Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy was a big feature for the winners. Among the new arrivals on the post are Major Francis H. Beach, 3d Cav., and Lieut. F. W. Carruthers, 22d Inf. Capt. J. D. Tilford, who was kicked by a horse some days ago, is still sick in quarters. Mrs. Lorrain T. Richardson has recovered from an operation.

Mrs. H. P. Drought gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee on Friday. Miss Scriven, daughter of General Scriven, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Clark for some weeks, left for Washington Monday. Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor entertained at bridge and five hundred in honor of Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis. The guest list included Mrs. J. W. Heard, Mrs. William Crosby, Mrs. Matt Bristol, Mrs. William Austin, Mrs. John A. Sterling, Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. Van Voorhis, Mrs. John Darragh, Mrs. Lapham, Mrs. George E. Nelson, Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Mrs. John Bullis, Mrs. Frank F. Eastman, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mrs. Patrick W. Guiney, Mrs. Somerville and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins.

On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins and for Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Col. Charles G. Treat, Capt. Frederick S. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kampman. Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins entertained at bridge Monday for Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. W. Ramsen and Miss Sarah Sternes. The gentleman's prize was won by Capt. W. R. Taylor, the ladies' prize by Miss Sarah Sternes. Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis, Gen. and Mrs. Parker, General Hoskins, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and Major Carter.

On the eve of the regiment again being divided the 3d Cavalry gave its annual dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel Wednesday. The latter part of the week Troops A, B, C and I, with the Machine-gun Platoon, will march out of Fort Sam Houston for the long overland trip to Rio Grande City and Brownsville. For this reason, it was decided to give the regimental dinner earlier. The dinner was given in the tapestry room of the hotel, the national colors and troop guidons making an effective room decoration. Music was by the regimental band, stationed in the lobby. Chaplain Doherty was toastmaster.

Miss Alice Gray on Wednesday gave a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Joseph Myers and Mrs. W. H. Hobson, and for Misses Juliet Crittendenberger, Grace Parry, Nellie Carlton,

Gale, Mary Belle White, Lydia Bullis, Octavia Bullis, Marie Thayer, Ethel Lapham, of Rochester, N.Y., May Eastman, Sue Eastman, Isabell Crosby, Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Josephine E. Heard, Elenora Bliss, Dorothy Bingham, Mary Winters, Reeves, Alice Cornet, of Honolulu, Laura Girard and Olive Gray. Prizes were won by Misses Amy Heard, Marie Thayer, Dorothy Bingham and Juliet Crittendenberger, the guest prizes going to Mrs. Joseph Myers and Mrs. H. Hobson. Mrs. John Edwards Stephens left Tuesday for Laredo, to join her husband, Lieutenant Stephens. Mrs. E. M. Furgerson, guest of her mother, Mrs. James Tilford, will return to her home in Pittsburgh this week. Miss Olive Gray has returned home after a visit in Fort McIntosh, Laredo.

Thursday evening Mrs. Julius T. Conrad gave a bridge party for Mesdames Daniel Van Voorhis, George E. Nelson, Perry Francis, of St. Louis, William Austin, William D. Crosby, William Taylor, E. K. Sterling and Hamilton S. Hawkins. Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Nelson on Wednesday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis and Lieut. and Mrs. E. K. Sterling.

Mrs. William H. Hobson, wife of Lieutenant Hobson, 9th Inf., and niece of Colonel Bingham, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez Bingham. Lieutenant Hobson passed through San Antonio with his regiment en route to its station on the border at Laredo, where he will be joined by Mrs. Hobson in the near future. Miss Octavia Bullis had dinner Wednesday for Misses Isabell Crosby, Julia Crosby, Marie Thayer, Amy Heard, Lieuts. A. B. Johnson, Harold Raynor, Consuelo Seane and Raymond E. McQuillon.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 29, 1914.

On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith gave a dinner in honor of their guest, Mrs. H. T. Pickering. Mrs. Mason Young and Mrs. Fanniel Weisse, of New York city, arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Tuesday to visit Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. H. T. Pickering. Those present were Mesdames A. G. Baldwin, E. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Craig, E. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill, G. C. Keleher, J. A. McAllister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Special prizes were given by Mrs. Smith; those winning were Mesdames Craig, Merrill and Burr. Mrs. Pickering received the guest prize.

On Wednesday Mrs. A. M. Wetherill's guests at tea were Mesdames H. G. Humphreys, H. C. Pillsbury, G. W. England, Mason Young, E. S. Weisse, Talbot Smith, H. T. Pickering and E. H. Burr. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy entertained the children of the post at a costume party in honor of the tenth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Katherine. The children were dressed in old-fashioned costumes. The table decorations were pink, and in the center of the table was an enormous rose from which ribbons led to each place. At a signal the children pulled the ribbons and on the end of each one was an attractive present. It is needless to say the party was a great success. Miss Ethel Jones and Miss Hester and Miss Blanche Nolan assisted Mrs. Kennedy in entertaining the little ones.

On Thursday Lieut. W. W. Merrill left for San Francisco with a detachment of 150 recruits. During her husband's absence Mrs. Merrill will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had dinner for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Burr and Dr. Swahlen, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig had dinner Thursday for Mrs. A. G. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher.

On Friday Mrs. A. E. Williams gave a tea for Mesdames J. M. Craig, J. R. Starkey, W. W. Merrill, Talbot Smith and H. T. Pickering. That night Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner for Col. J. H. Beacom, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith and Mrs. H. T. Pickering. Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher had dinner before the hop Friday for Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Lawton, Capt. E. H. Lomax and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister.

Those at the formal hop Friday were Col. J. H. Beacom,

Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. E. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Miss Grace Quick, Capt. E. M. Jones, Mr. A. M. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, Mrs. H. T. Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. Mrs. H. T. Pickering, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, left Saturday for her home in Lowell, Mass. Lieut. J. G. Donovan, C.A.C., reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks on Sunday, relieving Lieut. J. C. Peterson.

The 23d Recruit Company, to celebrate the winning of a handsome silver cup by their basketball team, gave an elaborate smoker in their club rooms for about 200 guests. On Saturday evening a dance was given by the 15th Recruit Company in their club rooms. About 150 invitations were issued. Punch was served and the depot band furnished the music. Later a delightful supper was served. The room was beautifully decorated in orange and white, and one end was banked in palms.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 30, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwards had Col. and Mrs. Morton in on last Sunday evening for an informal oyster supper. Mrs. McDowell returned on Monday from Hot Springs, Va., where she went some time ago to be treated for rheumatism, and although not entirely recovered, she is much improved. After three months spent at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Major Lasseigne returned to the post on Thursday. Colonel Faison and Major Martin spent several days of the past week at Fort Terry, N.Y., where they were members of a court. Miss Stevens will leave Wednesday for an extended visit in New York and Washington.

Dr. De Loffre, Mrs. White and Mrs. Twyman, who have been on the sick list, are now able to be out. Mrs. Rutherford had as guests at the Auction Club Tuesday Mesdames Lasseigne, McCoy, DeLoffre, Welty, McDowell, Frank and Smith. The highest score for the month was won by Mrs. Frank. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart on Wednesday gave a dinner for Col.

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and Mrs. Morton and Major and Mrs. Stevens. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell had as guests for auction bridge on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. McCoy and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes. Thursday afternoon Miss Myrtle Lasseigne entertained the Five Hundred Club; those playing were Mesdames Lasseigne, Stewart, Rutherford and Trapp and Miss Lawrence. Miss Lasseigne won the prize.

Col. and Mrs. Bartholf, of Plattsburg, had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers, Rev. and Mrs. Gale, Lieutenant Bartholf and Mrs. Palmer. The Evening Card Club met at the Officers' Club Friday with Mesdames Partello and Rutherford as hostesses. The prizes were won by Mrs. Partello and Lieutenant Fenchet. Major and Mrs. Stevens gave a delightful dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. McCoy and Lieutenant Noland.

The officers and enlisted men thoroughly enjoyed a smoker and entertainment given at the Administration Building Monday night. The program consisted of a battle royal, fencing combats, boxing and wrestling contests, club swinging and a "sleigh bell" battle royal. The latter, as well as the first battle royal, was extremely amusing, and created great merriment and much laughter. Both men and officers proclaimed the evening a great success.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., March 29, 1914.

Captain Abbott, here last week for a few days, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Boggess, his mother and sister, Captain Abbot and Lieutenant Barkley were guests at the dinner dance at the Battle House in Mobile Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Laughlin were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Mobile, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Capt. and Mrs. Garcia visited Mobile Monday, and that night they enjoyed the performance of the "Follies," as also did Dr. Boggess and Dr. Laughlin.

Capt. and Mrs. Garcia left Wednesday for New Orleans, where Mrs. Garcia will remain for a few days while Captain Garcia goes on a tour of inspection of the Mississippi Militia. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lyons, of Mobile, and Lieutenant Barkley were dinner guests Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor. Lieut. L. L. Pendleton arrived in Mobile Thursday to spend a few days en route from Manila to Japan. Saturday he had as his guests at the dinner dance at the Battle House, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Goode and Mr. Flinn. Sunday, Miss Goode and Lieutenant Pendleton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 12, 1914.

Mrs. Bullens gave a luncheon in honor of Miss McDonald, of St. Joseph, Mo., who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, other guests being Mesdames Beach, Menoher, Fair, Chitty, McCaskey, Fenchet and the Misses Carpenter, Mason, Reichmann and Holcomb. Another entertainment in Miss McDonald's honor was Major and Mrs. Harrison's auction party for Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, Capt. and Mrs. Winans, Mrs. Cheney, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. McCaskey and Captain Burnett were the prize-winners. An interesting lecture on Southern Italy was given by Miss Lila Van Kirk, of Boston, last week, in the large amusement hall. Many officers and ladies of the four garrisons attended as well as a great many of the enlisted men. The proceeds go to the Army Relief Society through Mrs. Beach, of the 4th Cavalry section.

Colonel McGunnele was guest of honor at a beautiful dinner for fourteen, given by Col. and Mrs. Kennon on Thursday. Colonel McGunnele has recently returned from leave, and is being warmly welcomed by his command. There are many guests in the post and a great deal of entertaining is being done in their honor. Capt. and Mrs. Scherer gave an auction party for their guests, Mrs. Cheney, of San Francisco, on Monday. Those present were Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. Holabird, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Miss Holcomb and Mr. and Mrs. James McCandless, of Honolulu. The prize-winners were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Chitty, Major Cruikshank and Lieutenant Gardenhire.

Major and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a delightful beach party at Haliwa last Saturday in honor of Mrs. John Holabird and Miss Augur, mother and niece of Mrs. Cruikshank, who arrived on Tuesday for a visit of some months. The guests enjoyed a dip in the surf and a moonlight supper on the beach; then the dancing at the hotel brought to a close an unusually pleasant evening. Lieutenant Watrous this week welcomed his mother and aunt, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Livingston, who plan to make a visit of some weeks. Mrs. Robert Olney, of Castner, gave a bridge party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Howells, who had arrived on the last transport. Mrs. Wells won first prize, Mrs. Kennon second and Mrs. Jordan consolation.

Dr. and Mrs. Baker are new arrivals, the Doctor having recently transferred from Fort Ruger. Capt. and Mrs. James Parker gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook and Capt. and Mrs. Fair. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford gave an auction bridge party in the 25th Infantry Club for Col. and Mrs.

have been extensively entertained. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Kennon, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Neal, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold, Lieut. and Mrs. Marr, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Clarke, Captain Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones and Lieutenants Huntley and Winton. Prize-winners were Mrs. Marr, Mrs. Cruikshank, Lieutenant Jones and Colonel Kennon.

Sunday Col. and Mrs. Kennon gave a delicious buffet supper for eighty in honor of Mrs. Rees, wife of Colonel Rees, C.E., who is here from San Francisco making an inspection. Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Apple had dinner for Major and Mrs. Van Poole and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Fenchet gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler and Lieut. and Mrs. Milton, who have just returned from their honeymoon. Miss Katherine Winans was hostess at an unusually pretty dinner in honor of Miss Augur. The guests included Miss Helen Alexander, of Honolulu, Miss Betty Case, Miss Lila McDonald, Miss Ruth Harrison, Misses Gladys and Dorothy Peet, Miss Hortense Short, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Nalle and Lieutenants Nalle, Taylor, Watrous, Hinemon, Maxwell, Gay, McCulloch, Fales, Richards, Huntley and Mr. Clark, of Honolulu.

Capt. and Mrs. Chitty gave a Sunday supper last week for Colonel McGunnele, Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Fair, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Miss McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea and Miss Holcomb. Tuesday evening was a perfect one for Colonel McGunnele's beautiful dance, given to the Schofield garrison at the Haliwa Hotel. Everyone who could go went, and enjoyed to the greatest extent the drive to Haliwa in the moonlight, the attractive hotel and Colonel McGunnele's charming hospitality. The 1st Infantry band played their usual irresistible music while the guests danced on the broad "lawn." There were a number of dinners given before the dance, the guests afterward motoring over in parties. Capt. and Mrs. Chitty entertained in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Milton at the Haliwa Hotel Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook and Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer. Lieutenant Huntley entertained Misses Harrison and McDonald, Lieutenant Winton and Lieut. and Mrs. Beard at dinner at the hotel. The same evening the Misses Peet gave a dinner at the Moana in town, for Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Rosevear.

Wednesday evening the dancing class of the 25th enjoyed a pleasant evening under Mrs. Gunn's tutelage. Mrs. Hunt gave an informal luncheon Friday for Mesdames Conklin, Nicholls, Cook, Beard, Nalle and Misses Moody and Reichmann.

Lieut. and Mrs. Neal were hosts of a party of young people, who rode up the Kole Kola Pass, Thursday, in time for the sunset. A picnic supper was enjoyed on the summit and later the party returned to Captain Hopkins's quarters for music. Two members of the party—Lieutenant Samuelson and Miss Wilson—being accomplished violinists. The guests included the Misses Wilson, Bull and Sherman, in whose honor the party was given, the Misses Langtry, Winans, Short and Hopkins, and Lieutenant Daly, Lyerly, Rosevear, Deshon, Goetz, Robertson, Samuelson and Captain Williams and Lieutenants Richards and Dorman. Mrs. Mason, of the Artillery post, gave a supper Wednesday for her sister, Miss Harriet Ellis, who arrived to visit her on the Mongolia. The guests were Miss Hopkins and Lieutenants Lyerly and Deshon.

Miss Hortense Short was dinner hostess, before the hop on Friday, for Misses Helen Alexander, Betty Case, Katherine Winans, Lieutenants Campanole and Hardigg, of Fort Shafter, Lieutenant Engart, Huntley, of Schofield, and Mr. Clark, of Honolulu. Friday Mrs. and Miss Harrison gave a dinner for twenty. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Beard, Misses Winans, Reichmann, McClellan, McDonald, Langtry, Lieutenants Winton, Daly, Robertson, Sadler, Goetz, Fales and Watrous, and Major and Mrs. Van Poole. Colonel McGunnele, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Sturgis entertained at dinner on Friday before the hop for the Misses Bull and Sherman, Captain Williams and Lieutenants Maxwell and Rosevear.

Capt. and Mrs. Parker gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. Holabird, Miss Augur and Lieutenant Rodgers. Thursday evening members of the cast of "The Mayor of Tokio," the society amateur's play that was so successfully given during carnival week, in town, gave a number of selections from the play in the Cavalry amusement hall. Most of the cast had personal friends among the garrison personnel which made the evening that much more enjoyable.

Col. and Mrs. Kennon on Friday gave a charming dinner for twelve, in honor of General Edwards, the new brigade commander. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Governor Pinkham, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Major Williams and Captain Childs. The same evening Col. and Mrs. Reichmann entertained Col. and Mrs. Menoher, Col. and Mrs. Howells and Major and Mrs. Butts. Capt. and Mrs. Parker's guests were Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. Holabird, Miss Augur and Lieutenant Rodgers. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford had as guests Dr. and Mrs. McAfee and Captain Catlin.

Col. and Mrs. Menoher entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Colonel McGunnele, Major and Mrs. Tayman, Capt. and Mrs. Scherer and Mrs. Cheney. Mrs. Hall entertained fifty of the garrison ladies on Wednesday afternoon with a prize-winning auction. Mrs. Allen, guest of Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Gardenhire, while Mrs. Jordan took the consolation. The hop and reception tendered General Edwards by the 1st and 25th Regiments was a very enjoyed affair, almost everyone in the post turning out for it.

Honolulu, H.T., March 9, 1914.

The regimental dinner of the 2d Infantry was held Tuesday at the Young's Hotel roof garden dining room and was a glorious success. All the officers of the regiment were present, with the exception of Captain Parker and Lieutenant Campanole, who were on sick report. Major E. V. Smith acted as toastmaster. Major Lenihan gave an interesting talk on "Recollections and Incidents of the 2d Infantry." Major Marquart's talk on "The Battle of Chancellorsville" was greeted with great laughter and hearty applause. Captain Gibson, the adjutant, spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," and Major Williams on "The Eternal Bachelor." "What I Know About Infantry—At Home," was the topic of Lieutenant Booth's interesting talk. Captain Watkins also gave a very interesting talk, Lieutenant Silvester danced a "Hula," and there were songs by an enlisted quartette. Sergeant Huff danced the "buck and wing." "Annie Laurie," the regimental hymn, was sung by all the officers, standing. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb will leave Honolulu on April 5. Mrs. Macomb was hostess at tea on Monday for the officers of the French cruiser Montcalm. Mrs. Moore, wife of Admiral Moore, received with Mrs. Macomb.

Capt. and Mrs. Plisterer, of Fort Ruger, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Chicago, Colonel Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Timberlake and Major De Laney. Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, of Fort Shafter, entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. P. E. Marquart, who sail on the Logan for the Presidio of San Francisco, their new station. The guests included only the "old 2d Infantry," who had been with the Marquarts for so many years. The prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Marquart. The guests included Major and Mrs. Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Robert McCleave, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Kay. Colonel Rafferty gave a luncheon on Monday at the University Club for Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Plisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle and Major De Laney.

Col. and Mrs. French, of Fort Shafter, had dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. O'Brien and Miss O'Brien, of Detroit, and for Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Colonel Atkinson, Consul and Mrs. J. B. Rentiers and Lieutenant Silvester. Mrs. M. M. Macomb was the motif for a bridge party given by Mrs. J. T. Myers and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts Wednesday of last week.

Col. and Mrs. McDonald had dinner Tuesday in honor of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and for Gen. and Mrs. Macomb, Colonel Rafferty, Captain Massee, Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Major Penn, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Lila McDonald. Lieut. Hardigg was a dinner host before the hop at Fort Shafter on Friday.

Major and Mrs. P. E. Marquart, who leave us to-morrow,

Knives that Go Through

For real quality, for first-rate materials and workmanship that make knives that go through, you can't find the equal of Keen Kutter pocket knives. The English cutlery steel blades take a hair-cutting edge, keep it long and prove their worth. The handles stay fast and the springs keep their snap.

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pocket knives are made for the man who *must* have quality, who *must* have service. They are sold with a guarantee that means business. If any Keen Kutter knife doesn't serve you well, the dealer is authorized to return your money. Look for the Keen Kutter trademark. It will pay you.

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No. K0288
2 blades. Price \$1.50

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No. K0281T. 2 blades. Price \$0.65

McCleave and Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell entertained in their honor at a delightful afternoon reception, when Col. and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave and Capt. and Mrs. Bell composed the receiving line, and punch was served by Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. M. J. Lenihan served tea and Mrs. O'Brien ice. All the officers and ladies of Fort Shafter called to bid Major and Mrs. Marquart good-bye. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Demmer also gave dinners in honor of Major and Mrs. Marquart. Lieutenants Andrews and Young are patients at the department hospital.

Honolulu, H.T., March 17, 1914.

On March 16 Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb had dinner for General Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Fort Ruger, had Gen. and Mrs. Macomb as complimented guests at a dinner for twenty at the Country Club Thursday. Mrs. B. H. Watkins, of Fort Shafter, has been the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford, of Schofield Barracks. Little Isabell Mathews, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, of Fort Shafter, has the measles. Lieut. and Mrs. Black, of the Signal Corps, are recent additions at Fort Shafter. Mrs. McCleave, mother of Capt. Robert McCleave and Lieut. E. D. McCleave, arrived on the last transport, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCleave.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Green, of the Marine Corps, gave a beautiful reception Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Myers and Miss Katharine Green. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs, of Fort Shafter, gave a bridge party Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Tower, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Mrs. Tower, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Madam McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin P. Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. Black, in whose honor this delightful affair was given. Capt. and Mrs. George L. Hicks, Jr., of Fort Ruger, entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Saturday. Miss McDonald, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Norris Stayton, of Fort De Russy, for the past year, will sail on the Lurline for her home in San Francisco. Mrs. Watkins, of Fort Shafter, is

planning for a visit from her mother, Mrs. Burns, of Galveston, Texas, in the near future.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 24, 1914.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Morrison gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. Gibner, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson and Lieut. and Mrs. Gill. On Wednesday Mrs. Edgar A. Fry gave a sewing party and tea for Mesdames Fleming, Wilson, Chase, Ham, Hinchman, Clayton, Gill, Hobson, Richardson, Richardson, sr., Bugbee, Morrison, Ingalls, Moore, Lentz, Vosburgh, Gibner and Tiffany and Miss Trotter.

Mrs. Harold Young is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. George S. Young. Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Mrs. Vosburgh, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Judge McConnell. Miss Patty Seizer, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. L. Saylor, for a few months, left Monday for her home in California. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartz gave a St. Patrick's Day dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Morrison, Major and Mrs. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Fry and Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney. The French Club met Thursday with Mrs. George S. Young.

Dr. McKellar left Sunday for Fort Worden, Wash., and will be absent about three months. On Wednesday Mrs. Wilson Chase had luncheon for Mesdames J. B. Richardson, Richardson, sr., Vosburgh, Clayton, Ham, Hinchman and Ingalls and Miss Trotter. On Friday night there was a hop in the post hop room. In the receiving line were Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. Richardson, sr., and Mrs. Castner.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a unique and jolly hop supper Friday. When the guests arrived they found the house turned into an imitation cafeteria, and after being provided with packages of money they went into the dining room and purchased refreshments and returned to little tables to eat them. Those present were Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. Taintor, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Gills, Mrs. Stacy, Miss Thurlkleson, of Portland, Lieutenants Parker, Gosner and Riley and Captain Sayer. Mrs. George S. Young entertained Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray at luncheon on Saturday.

Capt. Robert M. Brambila left Wednesday for Seattle for station in the quartermaster's office. Miss Maude Brambila accompanied him and Miss Guadalupe Brambila returned to San Francisco. Lieuts. G. J. Gosner and George Parker left Saturday for a short leave.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 26, 1914.

Everyone at Fort Myer attended the Army and Navy reception at the White House in spite of the inclement weather. Major and Mrs. Fleming have given several beautiful dinners. On the evening of the White House reception their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, Captain Locke, Colonel Wilder and Mrs. Burleson. The guests at Major and Mrs. Fleming's dinner party the next week were Captain Elliott, Lieutenant Millikin, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Gibson and Miss Smith; several couples were asked for dancing after dinner. Colonel Wilder has been host for several dinner parties. Captain Elliott, Lieutenant Millikin and Chaplain Houlihan often entertain with dinner dances.

Miss Charlotte Glasgow is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow. Miss Hoskins, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Carter. Mrs. Carter entertained for Miss Hoskins on March 17 with a tea. The decorations were in green in honor of the day. Mrs. Day assisted in receiving. Mrs. Parker, of Boston, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Fleming. Mr. Oliver Walker, of Portland, Ore., has been a visitor at Fort Myer.

Miss Mary Hutchings, of Galveston, Texas, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Burleson. Mrs. Burleson entertained at dinner for the Misses Burleson, Miss Laura Johns, of Texas, and Miss Hutchings. The other guests were Captain Elliott, Lieutenants Greble, Millikin, Heffernan and Eager. Mrs. Charles P. Summerall gave a small luncheon last week for Mrs. Carter, Miss Hoskins, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Burleson and Miss Glasgow. Little Miss Stewart was hostess at a children's party. Lieutenant James is convalescing at the post, after an operation for appendicitis, performed at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thurman H. Bane, of the Ordnance Department, are in Washington. They often attend the drills and tea dances at Fort Myer on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Converse have left for their station at Fort Sheridan. Mrs. R. C. Burleson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bradford and Miss Somers, at Wyndover, their home near the University of Virginia.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 31. Later changes appear elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 38(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. John H. Gibbons. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Rob-

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ert E. Coontz. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. William B. Fletcher. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Lieut. John S. Abbott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Santiago de Cuba.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Duncan, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TERBY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign Walter A. Edwards. At Dry Tortugas, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon. C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Colon.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Key West, Fla.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Key West, Fla.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Key West, Fla.

D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Key West, Fla.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. Lieut. Thomas Withers ordered to command. At Key West, Fla.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Key West, Fla.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

K-1 (submarine). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Kleemann. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Robert Rohange. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Va.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22(a), 4(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet at follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. Sailed March 30 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At Guaymas, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PEREY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At Sausalito, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kaufman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.
PREFLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. At Sausalito, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Sausalito, Cal.
F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At Seattle, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Comdr. Emil F. Svaz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral William C. Cowles ordered to command.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SARAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provoost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Ensign William M. Quigley. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgue. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Matson. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheladaffer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Manila, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed March 28 from Olongapo, P.I., for Guam.
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. At Manila, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S., San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed March 28 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. In reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Chattanooga has been ordered placed in full commission, with Comdr. Thomas J. Seann in command.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island. The Cleveland has been ordered placed in full commission, with Comdr. George W. Williams in command.

Williams' Shaving Cream

A small luxury that becomes a bigger luxury with each succeeding shave. Put a tube in your kit.

STICK
POWDER
CREAM

A miniature trial package of any one of the above for 4c. in stamps. Address

The J. B. Williams Co.
Dept. A. Glastonbury, Conn.



CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. Sailed March 27 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2(b). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK (transport), 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Robert Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison ordered to command.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. Sailed March 27 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia, with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is at the Brooklyn Yard under repair.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship), 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At La Paz, Lower California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward

McCauley, jr. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves ordered to command.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss ordered to command.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31 guns. Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. Dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city. The Newport is repairing at the Brooklyn yard.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAGO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bttn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topoka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, San Diego, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narketa, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Pennacook, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

B-1, Charleston, S.C.

Castine, Boston.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

General Alava, Cavite.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Cneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Potomac, abandoned off coast of Newfoundland.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Somers, Norfolk.

Sterling, Norfolk.

Terror, Philadelphia.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.

Bailey, Annapolis.

Barney, Annapolis.

Biddle, Annapolis.

Blakely, Newport.

Dahlgren, Charleston.

De Long, Charleston.

Du Pont, Newport.

Farragut, Mare Island.

Goldborough, Mare Island.

Gwin, Newport.

Morris, Newport.

Thornton, Charleston.

Tingey, Charleston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Footie, Newbern, N.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn. (repairing, Brooklyn).

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 966.)

In P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.



That "Awful Smart"— your shaving soap did it

The free caustic found its way into the pores of your skin and that terrible smarting and drawing sensation resulted.

Use Mennen's Shaving Cream which contains no free caustic, and enjoy a cool, comfortable shave.

Mennen's Shaving Cream

makes a lather which requires no "rubbing in" with the fingers to soften the beard. You lather, and then you shave. Saves time and does away with tender faces.

Mennen's Shaving Cream lathers equally well with hot or cold water. Will even lather with salt water. Put up in air-tight tubes with handy, large hexagon screw tops, 25 cents. Ask the commissary to supply you, or by mail 25c postpaid. 10c demonstration tube good for 50 shaves.

For sale everywhere. Price 25c postpaid. Special prices for supplying Post Exchanges. P. E. Officers Write Post Exchange Department.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY

28 and 30 West 38th St., New York
Washington Philadelphia



30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska. Regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1913.

Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

TRAP SHOOTING IN SPAIN.

Trap shooting is, par excellence, the sport of Spain, and this is particularly true of Jerez de la Frontera, U.S. Consul Paul H. Foster reports from there. The King's Cup, emblematic of the national championship and presented by His Majesty Alfonso XIII., himself an ardent patron of the sport and one of the crack shots of Spain, has been held by the local organization for the past two years. The next competition will be held here on April 13, 14 and 15, 1914, and is expected to attract several hundred of the best shots from all parts of the country.

The targets used are live birds, and the demand for pigeons has been so great the price has advanced until the cost is equivalent to fifty cents (U.S. currency) for each one fired at. This limits the sport to the very wealthy, and it is said that, at a reasonable price for targets, there would be ten shooters for every one that goes to the traps now. It would seem, therefore, the Consul says, that the time is ripe for the introduction of the automatic trap and clay target and that an excellent business would result. The sale of ammunition in Spain is controlled by a monopoly granted by the Spanish government to La Union de Explosivos, with headquarters in Madrid, and it would be necessary to arrange with this company for the sale of any imported ammunition.

BY THE COMMODORE.

Commodore F., who was one of the last officers in our Navy of that picturesque rank, belonged to the old school.

Objecting vigorously to the installation of steam power on the battleships, he refused for years to use the engines on any vessel that carried him. When he could not proceed under sail he was towed by one of the other ships of the squadron.

On one occasion, passing through the Strait of Gibraltar in this fashion, the captain of the towing ship found that he could make no headway against a swiftly running tide and in the face of a high wind. With no thought of disrespect and no consciousness of rhyme, he signalled to the flagship: "Unless the wind and tide abate, I cannot tow you through the Strait."

Promptly a reply was wigwagged forward from the doughty Commodore: "As long as you have wood and coal, you'll tow this ship, goldurn your soul!"—New York Evening Post.

Calling attention to the importance of the destruction of rats and roaches the manufacturers of Stearn's Electric Paste say: "The rapidity with which rats

multiply makes incessant war upon them imperative. It has been estimated that a single pair of rats, by their progeny breeding without interruption and suffering no loss, would in three years increase to more than twenty million. The rat is the principal agent in spreading the bubonic plague. This spreads from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea. It killed one million two hundred thousand persons in Asia in a single year, and it is liable to break out anywhere, especially in the seaports of tropical countries, if rats are not effectively exterminated. Authorities in the matter have stated that the losses caused by rats in the granaries and grain fields of the United States, Argentina, Canada and Australia amount to more in one year than the appropriation for the maintenance of the U.S. Army during a like period. It is estimated that a rat will eat at least two dollars' worth of food a year. They pollute and otherwise render unfit larger quantities than they consume themselves."

Gunston Hall, a boarding and day school for girls and young women in Washington, D.C., of which Mrs. Beverley R. Mason is principal, has issued an attractive booklet for 1914-15. Illustrations showing the handsome school building and surroundings are followed by the school calendar, lists of officers, instructors, references and patrons, and much information in regard to the school. The aim of the school, it is stated, is to give high ideals and to stimulate a desire for fuller knowledge, the curriculum beginning with the child and extending through well graded courses to womanhood. Among Service patrons are noted Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Lieut. Col. C. C. McCulloch, Majors W. P. Jackson, J. D. Leitch, R. F. Metcalfe, Capt. J. M. Love, Harris Pendleton, U.S.A.; Lieut. N. H. Wright, Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.

The Mackenzie School, at Monroe, Orange county, New York, which is one of the schools whose certificates are accepted for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in lieu of the usual mental examinations, has had as pupils the sons of many officers of the Army and Navy in the course of the past twenty-five or thirty years. Among names noted are those of Michie, Sears, Lyons, Middleton, Denniston, Mill, Dunn, Fry and Smith. Among colleges and universities to which the school's pupils were admitted without condition during the year were Yale, Harvard, Massachusetts Tech., Cornell, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Brown, Columbia School of Architecture, Williams, Hamilton and Troy Polytechnic.

At a recent examination in one of the troops of the second brigade (Boy Scouts) the commanding officer handed the candidates a list of questions to which they were to write the answers. One of the candidates described the execution of "column right" as follows: "Column right and left we turn on the right heel and the left toe and give a right face column left the voice." He also wrote "There are two rests dead and Parade dress. In dead you are allowed to talk but you must keep 1 foot in line and you are not allowed to leave the line without permission."—The Scout.

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